FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 27, 1846. [NO. 1534.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

☞ Mrs. HART has returned from New York, with a fashionable assortment of Silks and Ribbons, and opened her MILLINERY at Mrs. Cochran's, on Green St., (near Eccles's Bridge,) where she is prepared to execute town and country orders. Patterns furnished low.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS received the largest and most general assortment of
CHAIRS
Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

CORDIALS.

BY the bottle or gallon, now receiving and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Also, 1 cask Cooking Wine.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

R. D. ADDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services, in Dentistry, to the residents of Fayetteville and surrounding country, for a few weeks, previous to his return to Wilmington, N. C.

He would specially call their attention to the importance of saving natural teeth by judicious Dental operations, and of substituting incorruptible artificial teeth for those that are lost.

Bagge's Hotel, Oct. 20th, 1846. 33-tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c. Just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR

Oct. 20, 1846. 33tf

PIANO TUNING.

MR. SUSSDORFF will be in Fayetteville about the first or middle of November, for the purpose of tuning Pianos. Orders left at the Observer Office will meet with attention.

Oct. 20, 1846. 33

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next session, to restore Jury Courts in two Terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county, to-wit: January and July Sessions.

Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Bladen, at Fall Term 1845, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in November 1846, on a credit of twelve months, the following Real Estate and Personal Property, viz:

Five hundred and twenty acres of Land, lying on the Cape Fear River, it being a part of the Estate of the late Jos. Smith, Esq., dec'd.

Also, five Negro Slaves.

Bonds with approved security will be required. Any person wishing to view the Land, can do so by applying to Mr. John Smith, who lives near the premises, who will take pleasure in shewing them.

EDWARD S. LEONARD, Trustee.

Sept. 28, 1846. 33ts

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1846.

Samuel Swindal, et al., vs. Sarah A. Swindal, et al.

Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Ann Swindal and Flora Ann Swindal, Defendants in this case, are not residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants, Sarah and Flora Swindal, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte.

33] Teste, T. M. SMITH, Clk.

Miss Bingham

WILL resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 19th October, 1846. [32-6w]

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 7th of NOVEMBER, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction the LOTS belonging to the Estate of Rebecca Moore, dec'd, viz:—

On Person street, the Lots on which O. Houston, G. W. McDonald, the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, E. W. Willkings, the Estate of W. Whitehead, the Estate of John Mullins, and Mrs. E. McIntyre, are tenants.

On Gillespie street, the Lots on which John Crow, T. C. Blake, G. Deming, A. Jessup, J. E. Patterson, D. Torrence, and the Town Commissioners, are tenants; and a vacant Lot on Bow street. The vacant Lot extending from the street leading past the Presbyterian Church to Halliday's line, about 93 feet front.

Terms made known at sale.

JOHN A. MOORE, Executor of Rebecca Moore.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32ts

☞ A Convention will be held in Fayetteville on the 4th day of November 1846, to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Rail Road between Raleigh, N. C. and Camden, S. C. The citizens of the counties who feel an interest in this work are requested to hold meetings and send Delegates, and all who are friendly to the scheme are invited to visit Fayetteville on that occasion.

By order of the Executive Committee.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Sec'y.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1846.

NEW STOCK.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, which will be sold at the usual moderate prices.

E. J. HALE.

Oct. 6, 1846.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Cheaper than Ever.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
—Consisting of—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blue, black, and steel-mixed Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Oregon and Matamoras Cassimeres,
Satin and Velvet Vestings, Valencia ditto,
Cashmeres and Cashmere Robs,
Shaded Cashmere and St. Catherine Cloths,
Mouslin De Laims and Alpacas,
English and American Prints,
White, red, and green Flannels,
Carpeting and Baize,
Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Ladies' Silk and Merino Shirts,
Gentlemens' do. do. do.
Silk and Merino Hose and Half Hose,
Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Ladies' Kid and Silk Gloves, of every variety,
Jaconets and Cambrics,
Muil, Book, and Swiss Muslins,
Plaid and Stripe ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Cotton and Silk Velvets,
Stocks, Scarfs, and Cravats,
Collars and Bosoms,
Gimps and Fringes, Sewing Silks and Twist,
Thread and Cotton Edgings,
Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Pins, Needles, and Spool Thread,
Canvass and Padding,
Hooks and Eyes,
Linen and Cotton Tapes and Bobbing,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Florence, Braid, and Straw Bonnets,
Men's and Boys' Fur and Cloth Caps,
Silk, Fur, and Wool Hats,
A large Stock of Boots and Shoes, and a great many Goods too tedious to mention.

As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash. Those wishing to purchase, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, if they want to get bargains.

September 28. 30-6w

NOTICE.

PERSONS having unsettled business with the undersigned, will please give him a call between now and the first of December.

When in Town, he may be found by calling at the Wagon Yard.

JACKSON JOHNSON.

Sept. 19, 1846. 29-tf

$35,291.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class K, for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,291, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,435, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 4 of 1,250, 25 of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 100, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Whole,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Sept. 25, 1846. 30-tdpd

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Theodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

May 30.

GIESE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,
No. 18 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

Refer to—

P. Durkin, Esq., Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Wesley Gregg, Esq. do.
Lewis Lunsford, Esq. do.
Peebles, White & Davis, do.
and others.

June 13, 1846. 15-20wpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

WANTED.

50,000 LBS. TALLOW.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 6. 31tf

FOR RENT.

THE DWELLING HOUSE corner of Gillespie and Russell streets. Apply to

J. W. WRIGHT.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32-3w

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD having determined to locate permanently in Fayetteville, will devote his undivided attention to the practice of Dentistry in Fayetteville, and the surrounding counties.

When in Fayetteville, he will be found at Briggs' Hotel, and all orders from the country, for his services, will be promptly attended to.

He can exhibit the most satisfactory references, as to character and practical skill in his profession.

Aug. 8, 1846. 26-tf

MILLINERY.

MISS FRANCES MITCHELL would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that she has just received from one of the most fashionable houses in New York, the Fall and Winter modes for Bonnets, Head-dresses and Caps, and will open, on Monday the 19th, in the Store adjoining Mr. Geo. McNeill, foot of Haymount. She expects an assortment of fancy articles and Bonnet materials in a few days. Persons wishing any thing in that line are requested to call and examine her specimens before purchasing elsewhere. Orders left at the Store of Mr. H. Branson will be attended to.

Oct. 13, 1846. 32tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any shewing in the regular receipt of the latest styles published by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846. 32tf

MONUMENTAL
Marble Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his fellow citizens and the public in general, that he has opened, nearly opposite the Post Office, a FACTORY of the above description, where orders for Monuments, Tomb or Grave Stones of any description, will meet every attention. From his experience in the business, he believes himself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

GEORGE TAUDER.

Fayetteville, July 18, 1846. 19-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of H. W. BEATTY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Latta will attend to the settlement of the business.

H. W. BEATTY,
JOHN C. LATTA,
ROBT. W. GIBBS.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 1, 1846. 32-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue the COMMISSION BUSINESS on his own account—His Office, at present, will be on North Water street, up stairs, over the Store of Messrs. Hall & Armstrong.

JOHN C. LATTA,
Of the late firm of H. W. B. & Co.

Wilmington, Oct. 7, 1846.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature to pass an Act to revive the Act of Incorporation of the Male Academy in Rockingham, Richmond county, and to appoint Trustees.

Oct. 5, 1846—32-4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina, to incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent Company of Robeson.

Oct. 9, 1846—32-4w

WAREHOUSE OF PRINTS ONLY,
BY LEE & JUDSON,
56 Cedar Street, New York.

THE whole of this capacious warehouse is appropriated *exclusively to the exhibition and sale of* **PRINTED CALICOES.**

Merchants are invited to examine the extensive Stock of this establishment, where they will find (with scarcely an exception) every new and desirable style, both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, which the American market affords—all of which are offered for sale by the piece or package, for cash or short credit, at or below manufacturers' prices.

September 25, 1846. 30-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

Mary R. Johnson vs. James T. Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it appearing on affidavit that James T. Johnson, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for the said Defendant, James T. Johnson, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March, 1847, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, the 2d Monday in September, 1846.

[30] A. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Gray's Ointment,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE

Sept. 29

REMOVAL
AND
NEW GOODS.

I HAVE removed to the Brick Store one door East of Messrs. Charles T. Haigh & Son, and am now receiving and opening my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps, and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Window Glass,
Leather and
GROCERIES.

All of which having been purchased at the late reduced prices for cash, will be offered unusually low, either for cash or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

Sept. 19, 1846. 29-6w

Seasonable Goods.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and will receive during the present week, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Embracing a large and general assortment, among which may be found:

Fine and common blue, black, brown, invisible green, and mixt broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths; fulled and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds and Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans; Satin Vestings; Silk and Worsted do; do; do; and figrid Cashmeres; plaid do; Cassimere Robes; Muslin Delaines; Alpacas; Calicoes; bleach'd Shirtings; bleach'd and brown Drillings; Bed Ticking; red, white, green, and yellow Flannels; Carpetings; Serges; figrid and plain Silks; Silk Hdkfs. and Cravats; Ginghams; fine and common Shawls; Buttons, Combs, and Threads, in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery and Gloves; Jaconet and Plaid Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; Laces and Edgings; Paddings and Canvass; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Cotton and Linen Diapers and Damasks; Irish Linens and Lawns; plaid Linseys; cold Cambricks; paper Cambricks and Selicia; duffil and twilled Blankets; large Whitney Blankets; elastic Suspenders; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Merino Shirts; Silk Shirts; Apron Checks; Dimity; plaid Cloakings and Cloak Linings; Furniture Prints; white and col'd Plains; brown linen Table Cloths; fine Cloth do; green Baize; black Velvet; col'd Skirts; Linen Cambrick; Linen Cambrick Hdkfs; fine brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Pilot Cloths; low priced Overcoats and Frock Coats, by the dozen; Fringes and Gimps, for trimming; Turkey Red; Sewing Thread.

ALSO,

Hats, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes, Umbrellas,

Together with nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

As the above Goods were bought *unusually low* in the New York and Boston markets, principally *for cash*, they can be sold very cheap. Purchasers will please call and look.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 21, 1846. 29-tf

Removal.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

HAVE removed to the fire-proof granite building, one door East of Anderson-st., joining the Store of D. A. Ray & Co., where they offer for sale their usual stock of GOODS, viz:

Groceries, Dry Goods, &c.

They will continue to be supplied with seasonable Goods from the North, which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Just received on Consignment, and for sale,

22 BBLS. PRIME MOLASSES

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Sept. 13, 1846. 28tf

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Northern cities, his Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, viz:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable dress Goods, embracing a great variety; Calicoes, low priced to fine; Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; Satin, Silk, and Cassimere Vestings; bleached and brown Sheetings; Tweed Cloths and Gala Plaids; Blankets, Red, Negro, and Saddle; Tickings, Canvass, and Padding; Silk and Alpaca Serge; Suspenders; Muslin De Laim and Cashmere Robes; Cashmere and Muslin De Laim, in the piece; Ombre, Cameleon, plaid, and black Alpacas; Book, Mull, Jackonet, and Swiss Muslins; Linen and Spool Thread; Linen Floss; Buttons; Combs; Pins; Needles; Hooks and Eyes; Red and White Flannels; French Merinoes; Taylor and Malcomb Plaids; Clothings and Cloak Lining; Cotton and Silk Flags; Hats, Caps, and Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Indigo, Madder, Bagging, Rope, and Twine; Cut Nails; Cut Tacks; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; fine and common Tobacco; Crockery and Glassware; Paper, Foolscap and Letter; fancy Soap; Sole Leather; painted Pails; Brooms; Axes; Hardware and Cutlery; fine to low priced Cigars; with many articles not named; altogether making a much larger and better assortment than is usually kept in one Store. Country Merchants are especially invited to call and examine styles, qualities and prices.

Terms as liberal as elsewhere. Stand same as last year, Foot of Hay Mount, next above Briggs's Hotel.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 14, 1846. 28tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Oct. 1846. 31-6w

Wrapping Paper.

A LARGE SUPPLY of superior WRAPPING PAPER, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12, 1846.

OREGON HOTEL.

MRS. FOSTER will continue to keep this House as a House of Entertainment for Travellers and private Boarders, and hopes, by efforts to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

July 1.—18tf

OLD APPLE BRANDY.

16 BBLS. OLD APPLE BRANDY, a superior article, suitable for Wine makers

For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

July 27. 21tf

5,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to emancipate Abel Payne, his wife, and five children.

Sept. 28, 1846. 30-6wks.

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheeting; brown and bleach'd Shirtings and Sheetings; ribbed, striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marcellas and Valencia Vestings; Croton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Bed Ticks; Apron Checks; cotton Hdfks; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Searis; lawn, pongee, and flag Hdfks; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gimps; sewing Silk; Raworth's spool Cotton, and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Chissels; Augers, carpenters' brass knob Locks; stocks, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel, mill, and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven Lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

FROM THE WESTERN CONTINENT.

RU' BELL, THE "STRIKER."—A SOUTH WESTERN SKETCH.

By Will Wimple.

Two years ago we were at the little town of Columbia, on the banks of the Mississippi, at that time a place of some local interest, from the fact of a ruffian being imprisoned there previous to his trial for murdering a poor laboring man. The victim of this ferocious murder had called at Stewart's house after sunset and begged a lodging for the night, which was granted; but after the man had sought the resting-place pointed out to him, Stewart, in a spirit of brutal sport set his dogs upon him, and urged them on until the poor fellow, after vainly attempting to defend himself from their attacks, was literally torn to pieces, and flung out of the door to die.

The circumstances of this horrible murder may be still fresh in the memory of many, but the details of the capture of the murderer have never, we believe, been made public. And as the personages concerned in the arrest, together with the mode in which it was performed, afford a fine opportunity for exemplifying some of the peculiarities of South Western character, we shall give the relation as we heard it from the mouth of one of the actors, indeed the principal in the affair.

But to begin at the beginning.

About two weeks after leaving Columbia, we were standing at the door of a small house in the little town of Jonesborough, on the Washita, and consisting of five or six log dwellings and a cotton shed of the same primitive architecture. Near where we stood were two Arkansawyers, as they call themselves, in earnest conversation, in the course of which one of them used a phrase, which though common at the South, was at least new to us. It was—*Ah! he's a striker.*

Now, although curiosity is said to be the peculiar prerogative of woman, we must confess that man likewise has no small share of the same ticklish propensity; at least we felt it on that occasion, and stepping forward, said:

"My friend, what do you mean by a striker?"

The man eyed us for a moment, and then replied:

"Why, you see, stranger—but stop a bit till I take a Virginny feast."

"A Virginia feast," thought we, "what is that?"

We soon knew, for after diving into the recesses of his capacious pockets, he drew forth a large piece of chewing tobacco, and after offering it to us with a "Have a chaw?" he bit off sufficient to poison a horse, and rolling it to the side of his cheek, commenced his explanation afresh.

"Why, you see, stranger—Moses and Aaron was strikers. George Washington was a striker, and that man thar," pointing to an individual at a short distance off, "he's a striker, and no mistake. He aint felt his oats for nothin', I tell ye."

The definition puzzled us a little, but we made out enough of it to understand that all persons who perform deeds of prowess are 'strikers.'

The "man thar" indicated as a striker, was a short, lean, muscular man, dressed in a white blanket coat, with stripes round the skirt and over the shoulders, so common to the South. He bore in the bend of his arm a long rifle, and at his side a stained and greasy leather pouch for bullets, from which also depended a long hunting knife in its sheath.

After taking this survey, we turned to our new acquaintance and said:

"What has he done to have that title given him!"

"Done—what, Ru' Bell! Didn't he captivate Dick Stewart!"

This, then, was the man who performed that exploit, thought we, looking at him with still more interest, for the fame of the deed spread far and wide through those primitive regions, and we inwardly wished we could hear him relate the manner in which it was achieved. A few days afterwards we were gratified.

"You see," said he, to a knot of auditors on board a steamboat going to Ecore Fabre, "you see, thar was a reward offered to anybody who would take Dick Stewart, and so I thought I might as well have it as not."

"But were you not anxious about the result! This Stewart was, by all accounts, a desperate character, and I heard a man say—'if Dick Stewart told him to swim the Mississippi he would have to do it."

"I know, stranger, but that was the best of it. I said to myself, Ru' Bell, you aint had a tearin' down fight for a mighty long time, and here's a mighty smart chance to wake you up. But I'll get somebody to go along jest to see fair play like. So I called on Gineral Plummer, and ses he, 'as I aint got nothin' to do jest now, I don't care if I jine you'—and then I knocked up Rafe Morgan, and he said as how though he had the agur rather tall, he reckoned he could see the fun 'twixt the shakins.' So we got our plunder and put it in a dug-out, and started for the Bio Bartholomee, as I hearn tell Stewart was in the swamp up that away. When we got to the swamp we bruck through the cane, makin' a bee line for the nigger hut whar I more'n 'spected Dick Stewart 'arthed. I know'd all them diggin's from the Mississippi to the Washtaw; for many a time I'd a hunted bar and sich like vermin from Bio Mason right across to the Bio Bartholomee, campin' out o' nights and startin' fresh next mornin'.

"But were you not afraid of the wolves?"

"Well I warn't, hoss! Wolves can't skear me, nor painters nuther. The bars is wuss nor all the other varmin put together—they've got a mighty nasty hug, I tell ye."

"Then you *have* been scared by the bears!"

"Well, stranger, I do confess that corn—once't—a few. But as I was sayin', we struck a bee-line through the cane, and bimeby we come in sight of the little log-house, then ses I to the Gineral: 'Gineral,' ses I, 'you go on one side and Rafe the other; don't you two do nothin', onless Dick tries to make tracks for the swamp.'

"Well, we won't, Ru," says the Gineral.

"When I see'd 'em stand well off, I edges myself to a big cotton-wood tree, at good shootin' distance, and hollers out:

"'Hullo house,' and bimeby I seed the door open a leetle—jest a leetle, and then Dick Stewart put his head round the corner of the door-post. As soon as he seed me, he ses:

"'What the h—ll do you want here, Ru'?'

"'I want you, Dick,' ses I.

"'You aint come to take me?' ses he, lookin' as black as thunder.

"'Well, I am, hoss,' ses I sort o' quiet like; 'and here's Gineral Plummer and Rafe Morgan come to see fair play.'

"'You'd a bl—dy sight better clear out while you can,' ses he, 'for I'm not gwine to be taken alive, I tell ye.'

"'I dar say,' ses I; 'spected as much, and told the Gineral so; but I'm the man what's gwine to take you, Dick—the Gineral and Rafe won't do nothin', jest to obleege me, unless you try to streak it.'

"'Go 'way, Ru', I don't want to hurt you,' ses he; 'look here, you see I'm not unprepared.'

"'That's a fact, ses I; 'you've got two rifles, a double barreled shot gun, two pistols and a bowie-knife; it aint no use, hoss—you *must* come.'

"'Must come!' ses he, gripping his rifle and gittin' outaciously savage. 'Must come! look here, Ru' Bell, 'taint five men can take me, nor ten nuther, and you know it; so you'd better make tracks for the Bio mighty quick or I'll blow my rifle through you.'

"'That's all c'rect enough, Dick,' ses I, lookin' right into his eye all the time, for I seen he was a gettin' catawampous. 'That's all c'rect enough, Dick, but I didn't paddle all the way up the Bio for nothin', and it wouldn't look well for me to go home without you. Besides,' ses I, 'what would the Gineral and Rafe say—I promised 'em a fight, and it would be onfair to disappoint 'em, it would.'

"'Well,' ses he, lookin' as savage as a she bar what has cubs, 'if you will have it, blaze away, then.'

"'No, Dick,' ses I, 'I'm made up my mind to captivate you, but it's agin the laws for me to fire afore you've made any resistance, so shoot on at once't or else s'render—it aint no use talkin' so much about it, for you *must* come.'

"Stranger, you should have hearn him rip and cuss, when I said that; he stomp'd and he swore, and called me all manner o' names, until he churned himself up into a froth! but it warn't no use—he couldn't skear me, nor yit put me in a passion and make me forgit what I war doin'—I've fit the Ingins too much for that. So all at once't he guv a shreek, and blazed right away. I seed what war comin', and so I dodged behind the cotton-wood tree. I war jest in time, for the bullet ploughed along the bark and tuk off a splinter right agin my mouth, and the wind of it tuck away my breath, so as to make me stagger o' one side a leetle, when crack comes another bullet and rips my hat right off my head.

"'Hooray!' says Stewart; 'that's twict I've hit you Ru'; go home, now, like a good boy—you can't take me.'

"I didn't say nothin', but I drops quietly down behind the tree, and curlin my rifle round it, blazes away at him, and hit him in the side, and when I seed him fall back, I crawls to the other e'end of a big gum what laid on the ground a cottenin', and turns on my back and loads my rifle agin in double quick time, and then I peeps the leatlest mite through a crook of the limbs to see for Stewart. Thar he was in the door way, with his lips tight clinched and his eyes a flashin', and lookin' all about arter me, with a kinder scort. His face was a leetle pale and the blood was oozin' out from his side. Well, he waited jest so for a good while—he a watchin' for me, and I peepin' for a chance at him; for he kep himself' covered pretty much by the door-post, and it warn't no use in me to fling away a shot. At last I got tired, and thought I'd a better draw him out. So I lifted my hair on my head till it stood straight up like, and then showed it above the log. Crack! went his rifle agin, and I felt the bullet scalp me, but I didn't care for that, but I jumps and fires right into him. I know'd I hit him, for he guv a queer sort o' screw to his mouth and fell back behind the door-post agin.

"Wall, arter this, we wasted a good deal o' time a watchin' for one another; but at last I cotched his eye a shinin' between the logs, and then I thought I would try a trick on him what I had practysed on the Ingins once afore. So I wobbled along on my belly like a sarpent, till I reached the cotton-wood tree, I swung myself suddenly right round it, and as he fired I jumped up with a shreek, and then fell kerthump right flat on the 'arth. The moment I did so, he sprung out all a bleedin' and struck for the canebrake; but Rafe Morgan dashed for'ard, and ketchin' him in his arms, flung him down, and thar they rastled, fust one up and then t'other, till Stewart got Rafe undermost; and then I seed him fumble at his side for somethin,' and presently Gineral Plummer calls to me, quick—

"'Look out, Ru'! look out! Shoot Stewart, the scoundrel,' ses he. 'See, see! he's gwine to knife Rafe.'

"And sure enough, the bowie knife was about to make a plunge when I fired.—Well, I allers said Dick was a raal roarer—what do you think he did? Why, he dropped his knife and flung Rafe uppermost, jest in time for my bullet to perforate him through and through!"

"What, Morgan—your friend!"

"True as Gospel, stranger. It was a clean hole, in at the shoulder and out at t'other side. Well, it made me mad to see Rafe turn over on his back, so I sprung for'ard, and afore Stewart could use his knife agin, I pin'd him to the ground.

"'Surender!' ses I.

"'I'll see you d—d fust!' ses he, and then he turned all sorts o' colors and fainted.

"Well, the Gineral and I starnched the blood both of Rafe and Dick, and then we carried 'em to the dug-out, and I paddled down the Bio, makin' the nearest tracks for Columby. After I had left Rafe at home, and got a doctor for Stewart ——'

"But Ralph, did he recover?'

"Recover! to be sure he did. Bullet holes aint gwine to hurt *him*.'

"And Stewart, what became of him?'

"Well, he stood his trial, and got off for want of white evidence. 'Thar war niggers enough seed the thing, but they aint legal witnesses.'

"You had better take care, now Stewart's out again."

"Take care what? It war a fair fight. I shot him twice't—tuk him down the Bio in my dug-out—got a doctor and dressed his wounds, and put him in Columby jail myself. That's all right enough. *Dick loves me like a brother—he does!*"

A letter to the N. O. Picayune, from an officer of the army, written before the battle of Monterey, says.—

We had a funny scene in our company this afternoon. Two or three of the men, while out on picket, found a mule load of baggage belonging to a Mexican officer. The animal had probably *stampeded* during the retreat of the day before, and Terrejon's men were in too great a hurry to hunt up runaway mules. The letters found would show that the owner was Don Ignacio something or other, captain of the 3d company of Guanajuato cavalry, and to set forth that Don Ignacio was a man of some consequence he had a scarlet coat of the finest broadcloth, covered with pure silver buttons, ornamented with rich silver embroidery, and upon the breast of which was an order. His cap was of blue velvet, richly ornamented with silver band and tassels, while his cavalry pantaloons, of blue broadcloth foxed with morocco, had a wide stripe of red down their outer seams. Among the baggage was also matteress, several pillows the cases of which were elaborately worked, and other fine bed furniture, and in addition to all this, as if this were not enough, there were some half a dozen red, green and figured petticoats, a dozen pair of beautiful little pink, blue and white satin slippers, to say nothing of a dozen neatly wrought linen camisas—all the wardrobe of some pretty *Poblana* girl, who had doubtless followed Don Ignacio to the wars.

After all this "large and elegant assortment" had been opened, our orderly sergeant—the son of a member of Congress from Tennessee—rigged himself out in the showy uniform of the Mexican officer, and strutted forth to detail a picket guard, decidedly the best dressed man in the invading Army from Gen. Taylor down. In the meantime there were others who girt the Poblana's petticoats about them, and then executed divers Cracoviennes and Cachuchas, to the great amusement of the bystanders and to the great danger of stampeding all our horses. Altogether the scene was extremely diverting, and I put it down as a little episode in the life we have led of late.

Autumnal transplanting should be performed as soon as the frost checks the growth of the trees. The soil is then mellow and easily pulverized; it becomes well settled about the roots, and the trees commence growing without interruption in the spring, and are not so liable to be injured by drought.

A model of Jerusalem, as it appeared in the time of the Saviour, has been constructed by an ingenious gentleman of Dublin, who has spent years in perfecting it and bringing it to its present state of accuracy.

Hunger Cure.—A new system of quackery has commenced in Germany called the hunger cure. It consists in going without eating until a cure is effected. It will probably cure any disease in *about three weeks.*

A man went home the other evening and found a new and somewhat oriental attachment on his wife's piano. It was put on by the Sheriff.

MINERALOGICAL WEALTH OF NORTH CAROLINA

FROM THE HIGHLAND MESSENGER.

MR. ATKIN: You published a few weeks since an extract from an article in Silliman's Journal, contributed by Prof. Shepard, in which he described a Diamond sent him from this region a few months since. As that extract excited some interest in the minds of a number of my friends who are engaged in the mining business, I enclose you a letter from Prof. Shepard, the publication of which I am sure would be acceptable to many of your readers. I may remark in explanation, that within the last few years I have sent Prof. Shepard some hundred of specimens of minerals collected in this and some of the other western counties of the State. In some instances a doubt as to the character of a particular mineral induced me to take this course, but more frequently it was done to gratify those of my acquaintances who wished to have their specimens examined by one in whose decision there would be absolute acquiescence. I know too, that I should by these means be able favorably to make known to the public the existencies in Western North Carolina, of such minerals as might be valuable in a commercial point of view, or interesting to the scientific world. The letter which I send you, was received in reply to an inquiry directed to Prof. Shepard, as to what was his opinion generally in relation to the minerals of this region, and what he thought of the propriety of a more careful survey of it than has hitherto been made. The answer, though merely in reply to my inquiries, is of such a character that I feel quite sure that its publication will be alike creditable to the writer and beneficial to the public. Even should it fail to produce any such impression on the minds of our Legislators as might induce them to direct a complete geological survey of the State, its publicity may in other respects prove beneficial.

I have been pleased to observe that the letter of Prof. Mitchell, in relation to some of the minerals of this region, which appeared in your paper a year or two since, aroused the attention of a number of persons to that subject, and has been the means of bringing under my observation several interesting minerals. By going (whenever leisure has been afforded me) to examine such localities as from their peculiar appearance or any peculiarity of external character, had access of the attention of persons in the neighborhood. I have indeed many to manifest an interest in such subjects, so that there is in this region a considerable increase in the number of individuals who are in the habit of preserving for examination singular looking minerals. Others are deterred from doing so, as they should be laughed at by their neighbors as *rare earth hunters*, &c. Doubtless they deserve ridicule, who, in ignorance of mineralogy as not to be able to distinguish the most valuable metallic ores from the most common and worthless rocks, nevertheless spend their whole time in search of *rare earths* or diamonds, in search of mines. But, almost every one may with a little loss of time and with trifling inconvenience to himself, preserve for future examination specimens of the different mineral substances he meets with in his rambles. He ought to remember that by so doing he may have it in his power to add to the knowledge, wealth and happiness of his countrymen. Partially separated as this region of country is by its present physical condition from the commercial world, it is of the first consequence to its inhabitants that all its resources should be developed. Opening valuable mines, by steam-power now unprofitably, however expensive, by applied to agriculture, would attract capital from abroad and furnish a good home market to the farmer.

Should the proposed Rail Road from Columbia to Greenville, S. C. be completed, I am of opinion that the Manganese and Chrome ores in this and some of the adjoining counties would be profitably exported. Though the veins of sulphate of Baryta in the northern part of this county, contain pure white varieties suitable to form an adulterant in the manufacture of the white lead of commerce, yet, for want of a navigable stream, it is not probable that they will ever be turned to account in that way. They have, however, at some points, a metallic appearance, at the surface; they lie at right angles to the general direction of the veins of the country, go down vertically, and being associated immediately with several varieties of Iron Pyrites, oxides of iron, Hematites, and containing traces of copper and lead, will doubtless at no very distant day, be explored to a greater or less extent. There is not a single county west of the Blue Ridge that does not contain in some place rich iron ores. In some instances these ores are adjacent to excellent water power and limestone, and are surrounded by heavily timbered cheap lands. The sparry carbonate of iron, or *steel ore*, of which a specimen some years since, fell under the observation of Prof. Mitchell, though he was not able to ascertain the locality from which it came, is abundant at a place rather inaccessible in the present condition of the country. It is not probable that in our day the beautiful statuary marble of Cherokee, both white and flesh-colored, will be turned to much account for want of the means of getting it into those markets where it is needed. Besides the minerals referred to in Prof. Shepard's letter, some of the ores of copper exist in the western part of this State. I have the carbonate, (Green Malachite,) the Black oxide, and some of the sulphurets. Whether however, these, as well as the ores of lead and zinc, (both the carbonate and sulphuret exist here) are in sufficient abundance to be valuable, cannot be ascertained without further examination than has yet been made.

Many persons are deterred from making any search, and are discouraged because valuable ores are not easily discovered on the surface of this country. This is not usually the case any where. Gold, it is true, because it always exists in the metallic state, and because it resists the action of the elements better than any other substance, remains unchanged, while the *gangue*, or mineral containing it crumbles to pieces and disappears, and hence it is easily found about the surface by the most careless observer. Such however, is not generally the case with metallic ores. On the contrary, many of the best ores would if exposed to the action of the elements, in progress of time be decomposed, or so changed from the appearances which they usually present when seen in cabinets, that none but a practised eye would detect them at the surface. In the counties west of the Blue Ridge, there has been as yet, no exploration to any depth beneath the surface of the ground, with, perhaps the single exception of the old excavations in the country of Cherokee. According to the most commonly received Indian tradition they were excavated more than a century ago, by a company of Spaniards from Florida. They are said to have worked there for two or three summers, to have obtained a white metal, and prospered greatly in their mining operations, until the Cherokees, finding that if it became generally known that there were valuable mines in their country, the cupidity of the white men would expel them from it, determined in solemn council to destroy the whole party, and that in obedience to that decree no one of the adventurous strangers was allowed to return to the country whence they came. Though this story accords very well with the Indian laws, which condemned to death those who disclosed the existence of mines to white men, yet I do not regard it as entitled to much credit. At the only one of these localities which I have examined, besides some other favorable indications, there is on the surface of the ground in great abundance that red oxide of Iron, which, from its being found in Germany above the most abundant deposites of the ores of lead and silver, has been called by the German miners the *Iron hat*. Also something resembling that Iron ore rich in silver, which the Spaniards called pacos, is observable there. It seems more probable, therefore, that some of those companies of enterprising Spaniards, that a century or two since were traversing the continent in search of gold and silver mines, struck by these appearances, sunk the shafts in question and soon abandoned them as unproductive. But which of these is the more probable conjecture, cannot perhaps be determined unless some similar ore found adventurers enough to reopen these old shafts. I am however keeping a sharp look out, being from the interesting letter of Prof. Shepard.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 15, 1846.

HON. MR. CLINGMAN:—DEAR SIR:—To your inquiry of what I think of the mineral resources of Western North Carolina, it gives me pleasure to say that my opinion is favorable than the region is. It is proper, however, to state that my acquaintance with it is not the result of personal observation, but has been formed from a study of the geology of several years standing with your brother, Dr. Hardy, and from the inspection of numerous specimens of rocks and minerals sent to me at different times by my friends, Dr. S. H. Dickson of Charleston, S. C., and by the students of a Medical college of S. Carolina, who have long been in the habit of bringing with them to the college cabinet specimens of the minerals of their native state. I may mention as among the most valuable of these contributions, a series of fine specimens of the minerals of the gold region, from North Carolina, which were laid there with a view to their purchase. Upon this occasion, attention called to mines and mineral, and that the entire outlay required for carrying forward the work, would in a very short time be many times over returned, to the people, from mineral wealth, which now lies unobserved in their very midst. But the highest advantages of such a survey would no doubt prove with you as it has done elsewhere, to be *the spirit of inquiry which it would impart to the population generally*, producing among their own ranks an efficient band of native mineralogists and geologists, whose services, in their own behalf, in that of their neighbors and the State at large, would, in a few years, greatly outweigh all that had been achieved by the original explorers. It is thus in the States of New England, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, that there are scattered every where through those communities, numbers of citizens, who having first had their attention called to the subject by the scientific men appointed by the Legislature, have now become fully competent to settle most of the questions which arise relating to the values of the unknown mineral substances, which from time to time are submitted by their less informed neighbors for determination. A very observable impulse has in this way been given to the development of underground wealth; and many valuable mines are in the course of active exploration, which but for these surveys and the attendant consequences of them, would now remain not only unproductive but unknown. Nor is the mere mineral yield of these mines to be considered in determining the advantages that accrue to a community from such enterprises. The indirect results to the neighborhood in which the mines are situated are often very great; such for example as those flowing from the increased demand for farming produce, from the free circulation of capital, the improvement of roads and the general stimulus which is always imparted by successful enterprise to the industry of a country. I may be permitted to add in conclusion also, that an important service is always rendered true science in restraining the uninformed from unprofitable adventures.

I have a wish to see the public survey of North Carolina undertaken, not only on account of its economical bearings, but from the conviction with which I am impressed, that it will equally promote the progress of science, and elevate the character of our country at large.

I have the honor to remain, very truly and obediently yours,

CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Robeson county assembled at Neill McLean's, on the 15th inst., (it being the day of Battalion Muster,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Rail Road Convention to be held in Fayetteville on the 4th of November next.

On motion, D. W. McLean was called to the Chair, and D. M. Currie and Wm. McNeill, Jr. were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chair.

On motion, a committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions suitable for the occasion, viz: Dr. Alex'r McDonald, O. K. Eaton, Alan McLean, D. B. Smith, Dr. David McArthur, and Jas. McFadyen.

The committee, after having retired for a short time, reported, through their Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas we believe that Rail Roads are calculated to promote the moral and physical condition and improvement of society, and that a work of such magnitude as that proposed to be undertaken by the citizens of Fayetteville, is calculated to produce on the minds of the citizens of this county the most beneficial results; and that the benefits to be derived from the proposed Rail Road are not confined to the citizens of Fayetteville alone, but are extended to the citizens of this county and the State generally; and that the citizens of this county are called upon to contribute to the completion of the work, by taking stock in the same, and in locating the route through this county; and whereas we believe that the citizens of this county are willing to contribute to the extent of their ability, to the completion of the work, provided the route through this county be located in such a manner as to accommodate the greatest number of citizens, and to pass through the most populous portion of the county; and whereas we believe that the route proposed by the Engineers, from Rockingham, N. C. to Fayetteville, N. C. and thence to Columbia, S. C. Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe, by the united effort of the friends of internal improvement the route proposed by the two Carolinas may be completed.

Resolved, That we, citizens of the adjacent counties of Robeson county do pledge ourselves to use our personal influence in respect to the location of the Rail Road.

Resolved, That we are not merely for the purpose of taking stock ourselves, but are desirous that the citizens of the adjacent counties should do the same; and that we recommend the following gentlemen as Commissioners to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Road, viz: Dr. John Evans, Col. Wm. McKay, Peter McEachin, Esq., Malcom Purcell, Angus McLean, Dr. Neill McNair, Capt. A. L. Baker, D. H. McLean, Esq., Columbus M'Neill, Dr. A. D. McLean, Col. A. Alex'r McDonald, J. B. McCallum, Wm. McNeill, Esq., Daniel B. Smith, Malcom McEwen, Hector Currie, Esq., May P. P. Smith, N. Farley.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the Delegation.

All of which was unanimously adopted.

Alex'r Mitchell, A. A. T. Smith was called upon to address the meeting. In compliance with the call, he entertained the meeting for a short time in an impressive and appropriate manner, on the subject of Rail Roads.

It was moved and adopted, that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville papers, with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. W. M'LEAN, Ch'n.

D. M. CURRIE, } Secr's.
WM. M'NEILL, Jr. }

Wadesborough, Oct. 12, 1846.

MEETING IN ANSON.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the victory of Gen. Taylor over the Mexican army at Monterey, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens convened at the Court House.

Wm. B. McCorkle, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Nathan Beverly requested to act as Secretary.

Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., being invited by the Chair, proceeded to read the account of the recent battle and brilliant achievement of our army.

After which, on motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of our citizens upon the occasion, to-wit: Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., Clement Marshall, S. W. Cole, Esq., Col. M. J. Pickett, Gen. Jas. M. Waddill, Hampton B. Hammond, and Maj. Purdie Richardson.

The Committee, after retiring, reported through their Chairman, Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were received and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have just received the animating intelligence of the gallant achievement of our Army, under Gen. Taylor at Monterey:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of exultation that we have been furnished with this renewed evidence of the superiority of our arms.

Resolved, That while we view with patriotic pride the hard fought fields of Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto, our admiration is carried to a still higher pitch by the contemplation of the deeds of daring done at Monterey;—surrounded as our army was on all sides by foes in a hostile land; passing over mined roads and through defiles almost inaccessible; opposed by boat and thinned by disease; an enemy superior in numbers; familiar with the localities of the country; wary and treacherous; strongly fortified; fighting for their altars and friends and in vindication of their tarnished honor;—the victory under so great disadvantages has been nobly, heroically won.

Resolved, That while we rejoice at the success of our arms, and raise triumphant pæans to the gallant victors of Monterey, we do not forget to drop a tear over the brave dead, who have fallen far from their homes, to mingle their dust with a stranger's soil.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, on motion of Mr. Ashe, Col. Gaines addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of the recent victory at Monterey, in strains of warmest patriotism.

On motion of S. W. Cole, Esq., Atlas J. Dorgan entertained the audience with a speech warm from the heart of a devoted patriot.

On motion of E. Nelms, Esq., Maj. Ellis, of Salisbury, addressed the assembly in quite a felicitous and eloquent style.

We cannot, upon occasions like the present, do justice to the feelings and love of country as pourtrayed by the several speakers. To attempt it would deteriorate from their efforts. Suffice it to say, that they all acquitted themselves well.

Maj. Purdie Richardson moved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, and Salisbury Watchman, with a request that they publish them.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

WM. B. McCORKLE, Ch'n.
NATHAN BEVERLY, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It is to be hoped that the next General Assembly will not feel itself a mere political convention, whose object will be only to promote the interest of the party which happens to predominate in its composition. There are many important subjects, deeply interesting to the honor and welfare of North Carolina, which it will be in the highest degree culpable any longer to neglect. For my own part, I humbly conceive that there is a timidity in the character of our Legislatures, which exercises the worst influence on the prosperity of the State, and which there is nothing in the sentiment of our people to justify. We well remember one great instance in which a beneficent public measure, involving an annual expenditure of several thousands of dollars, was submitted to the will of the people at the ballot-boxes and triumphantly adopted. The principle which governed the Assembly in that case, and more recently in the case of the Penitentiary, I believe to have been deeply and vitally erroneous, under our form of government. In the last instance, however, the good sense and liberal patriotism of the people were strikingly in contrast with the unwise caution and disgraceful timidity of their Legislators. In the latter case, a measure requiring research, comparison—an extensive survey both in its moral and economical aspects—was thrown out before the public with no adequate means of information, and the consequence was its rejection by so decisive an expression of popular disapprobation as to postpone it indefinitely from our counsels. No other result could have been reasonably looked for, and, as it is wise to avoid changes unless clearly convinced that they are expedient, the vote of North Carolina on the Penitentiary question is in the highest degree creditable to their wisdom and their patriotism. The people, I maintain, are in advance of their politicians, and I do not doubt but that a comprehensive public policy, which will look to the honor of the State and the welfare of its various sections, would be ratified by public sentiment, though in its consequences an expenditure of several millions should be incurred. It is not my purpose at present to discuss this subject, or urge the Legislature to adopt any scheme of internal improvement whatever, though the welfare of the people, and the abiding interests of the State, imperiously require on this subject a bold and enlarged policy. My object is to bring to them attention another subject, and I think by adopting the views I may suggest, some thousands of dollars may be saved to the public. It is generally supposed that the judicial system of our State is framed on principles of the most rigid economy. And looking at those expenditures which are made through the public treasury, such is unquestionably true. The whole amount of money drawn from the treasury on account of the administration of justice is not much more than $74,000 per annum. This sum embraces only the salaries of Judicial officers and Solicitors, which are the only amounts drawn from the public treasury on this account. But this does not embrace one-half the public expenditures on this general subject. Our County Courts cost the State nearly one-half the whole amount of the sum which the State annually pays for the administration of justice. There are now in the State about seventy-two counties, in each of which there is a County Court, and until recently a Court having four terms in the year. The exception to this rule exists in the counties West of the Mountains, where their jurisdiction of jury trials is withdrawn, and some other counties where there are jury trials but twice a year. It may, I think, be fairly assumed, that the average expense of the County Court to each county will be $1000. This sum embraces the cost of the Court and the Jurors, and those incidental expenses which are unavoidable. To take an example—the county of Anson, for instance: The cost of the five Magistrates who constitute the Court is not less than sixty dollars a term—in some counties it is ninety dollars. There are usually summoned not less than thirty Jurors, whose cost per term of five days is one hundred and fifty dollars. The whole expense per term amounting to not less than two hundred dollars—and subjecting the county to annual charge of eight hundred dollars at least for her County Courts. Now this calculation, it must be admitted, will fall short of the actual expenditure some fifty or one hundred dollars, as the incidental expenditures, amounting to fifteen to twenty dollars a Court, are not calculated. In several counties to which my inquiries have extended, the expense to each county is over one thousand dollars. If, then, I am correct in the supposition that the average cost per county is five hundred dollars, the people of the State are taxed the large aggregate of $36,000 for the maintenance of these domestic tribunals. And if to this and the former sum be added the cost of Jurors in the Superior Courts, which will amount to not less than $20,000 per annum, the whole annual cost to the State, for the administration of justice, will not be less than $80,000 per annum. The inquiry presents itself forcibly to the mind, whether this enormous expenditure is necessary, and whether some plan may not be adopted which will secure to the people a more intelligent and efficient Judiciary, with a saving to them of some portion of the taxation to which they are now subjected. If it can be accomplished, the Legislature will be criminal which permits the evil to exist any longer. If inquiry can be stimulated, I do not doubt but that some plan will ultimately be adopted, which, on the score of economy, will be highly beneficial to the State. I propose, in a succeeding number, to develope a plan which will at least answer this end.

REFORM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LAUREL HILL, Richmond county, Oct. 23, 1846.

At a meeting of the Commissioned Officers of the 93d Regiment N. C. Militia, in Court Martial assembled, Col. Murdock McKinnon President and Samuel J. Gibson Judge Advocate, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whilst we would bow in humble submission to the government of the sovereign Ruler of the universe, in all the dispensations of his Providence, we at the same time conceive it to be our privilege to express our esteem and respect for departed worth:

Therefore Resolved, That we entertained and enjoyed full confidence in the patriotism and military skill of Lieut. Col. ALEX'R MALLOY, dec'd. as an Officer in the Militia, and that with mournful pleasure we call to mind his mild, yet firm, energetic, and dignified deportment in the discharge of the various duties of his office.

Resolved, That we do sympathise with the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, in the special loss which they sustain in the several relations in which he stood to them as husband, father, son, and brother; and, together with them and this community in general, do we sympathise in the mutual loss which we sustain in the death of Col. Malloy, as an excellent citizen and an exemplary and useful member in the Church.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and that copies be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and Farmers' Gazette for publication.

MURDOCK McKINNON, President.
SAMUEL J. GIBSON, Judge Advocate.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.

An absurd rumor was circulated yesterday, to the effect that after the armistice had been arranged, Ampudia had fallen upon Taylor, whilst his army was resting from its fatigue, and, after a severe action, attended with great loss, totally defeated him. The report, however, met with no credence. Old "Rough and Ready" is not likely to be caught napping in the presence of a foe so treacherous!

Within a few days a number of sick and discharged volunteers have arrived from Brazos and Matamoras. Their worn and emaciated appearance is truly distressing. Some of them are in a state of deplorable destitution, and have been compelled to seek refuge in the Charity Hospital.

SIEGE OF MONTEREY.

We find two interesting letters in the correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, from which we make extracts.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept 25, 1846.

Yesterday morning, I accompanied General Taylor, by a circuitous route to General Worth's position. On arriving, we found that General Ampudia had just requested an interview with Gen. Taylor. The general invited the general officers and a few of the staff to accompany him. Ampudia, with several general officers and a large staff, received us in a large saloon. He spoke of the peaceful policy of Santa Anna's administration, and the prospect of peace—his desire to avoid shedding more blood, &c. &c., and proposed that Commissioners should be appointed to treat for the surrender of the town.

Gen. Taylor named Gen. Worth, Gen. Henderson of Texas, and Col. Jeff Davis of Mississippi. They, with three Mexicans, retired to the adjoining room, and after a long conference came in with articles to which the Mexicans would not accede. Gen. Taylor consented to a more liberal modification, and Ampudia took an hour to deliberate. We withdrew. Within the hour a general officer came to Gen. T. and said that Ampudia had submitted the articles to a council of officers, who unanimously recommended the acceptance of the terms. Our commissioners then went back to prepare the articles.

They were finally signed by the commissioners on both sides, and by General Taylor, and sent back by Col. Davis for the signature of Ampudia. He says that Ampudia consumed a whole hour—which seemed to us an age for we had a long ride before us—that he held the pen fifteen minutes in his hand, the perspiration rolling off his face in large drops. At length, by a convulsive effort, he signed it. The Citadel is to be surrendered this morning. The troops are allowed seven days to march out with private baggage and arms.

It may be thought that they were allowed too liberal terms. But they were not conquered. It would have cost a regular siege and floods of blood to have reduced the citadel. They are superior to us in numbers, and we allow them to take only what they could carry off without capitulation, and we secure artillery, ammunition, and stores of all kinds, that they otherwise would have destroyed. Our most gallant spirits advised the concession of these terms, well they might, for the place is still capable of stout defence.

In our hands it could not have been taken. We left town at eleven o'clock at night by the short cut, passing through the Mexican lines under an escort of Mexican cavalry, and on reaching our own camp at a brisk trot, created a prodigious alarm, and found the army under arms ready to receive us with a volley.

Adjutant Forsyth, of the Georgia Regiment has returned home on furlough—to remain until his health shall have been re-established. In one of his letters to the Columbus Times, he says that in ascending the river seventy sick were left at the Matamoras Hospital, and that he was shocked on his return two weeks after, to find twenty-seven of the number dead.—Some idea (says the Savannah Republican) may be formed of the state of things in the Army, and of the murderous carelessness of the War Department, from the following paragraph from this same letter from Adj't Forsyth. He says:

"I left our sick at Matamoras yesterday. It makes one's heart bleed to witness the sufferings of these poor fellows. In camp, you must know, few of the conveniences considered necessary to the ill at home, can be had. A man gets sick and he is carried to the Hospital with his blanket and his knapsack. Bed and bedding there are none, and as the country is entirely destitute of lumber, bedsteads are not to be had. A blanket and the ground is therefore the couch upon which the Volunteer lies sick, and dies, if he does not recover. If he dies the same blanket forms his winding sheet and coffin—plank is not to be had. The Quarter-Master at Camargo told me in answer to an application for a coffin that every foot of plank, and old gun box that was to be found, had been worked up for the purpose, and that all the money in his department would not command a coffin."

If the men who sit in Washington and direct (or rather *mis*-direct) the affairs of this Mexican War, do not find a day of bitter retribution, the American people will have lost all feelings of humanity and justice.

General Worth's loss has been comparatively small, but the 1st division, led by Col. Garland, and the division of volunteers, have been severely cut up. The 1st, 3d, and 4th infantry had a fraction over 400 men, and have lost over 100 killed and wounded. The 1st Tennessee regiment had less than 350 men in the fight, and lost 123 killed and wounded. Col. Mitchell's Ohio regiment lost about 60 men. The Mississippi regiment had 6 killed and 43 wounded. What was the loss of the Louisville legion and the Baltimore Battalion, I have not ascertained—it is not very heavy.

Santa Anna is said to have taken with him to Mexico, (by virtue of the passport granted him by our government,) twenty experienced Spanish officers. It is fortunate that Congress refused the two millions of dollars which Mr Polk asked for.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

MATAMORAS, Oct. 1, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: I wrote you a few days since from the Camp at Monterey, since when I have been despatched to this place on public business.

Col. Watson was killed in the imprudent charge ordered by Gen. Butler. He was at the head of the battalion, and had ordered us to go into the charge with three cheers. He received a ball in the breast while in the act of cheering, and fell instantly. I tried to get to him, but was borne on in the rush. The charge was ineffectual. At this moment Gen. Taylor rode up in *great anger* and ordered us to retire. Old Rough came up under the most tremendous fire. It was here his horse was shot.

Capt. Stewart now took command, and said: "Boys, your colonel is killed, don't run, show those d—d red skins, that although you are ordered to retire, you intend to WALK." With this, he shook his fist at them, and d—d them pretty considerable. Our entire loss will not be much short of 800 to 900 killed and wounded—the enemy the same. Ampudia has given up the main fort as per articles of capitulation, and the stars and stripes were floating over it when I left.

There is no doubt now but that Ampudia will be reinforced in about one month by 12,000 men. They will be under Santa Anna.

We must have 10,000 more volunteers. Mark that.

MONTEREY, (Mexico,) Sept. 24, 1846.

The greatest loss of the Americans was on the first day, but there are different reports as to the number of killed and wounded. Some of the staff say that our loss is 700 killed and wounded, but I think there must be at least 1,000.

The Texan rangers are the most desperate set of men in battle that I have ever heard of. They charged up to the breast-works, dismounted, and rushed over on foot, with sword in hand. They were each armed with double barrelled rifles, and, as may be supposed, did great execution among the copper skins.

Col. McClung, of Mississippi, the great duelist, got upon the breast-works, waved his hat, and was in the act of giving three cheers, when a ball struck him, from the effects of which he has since died.

Samuel W. Chambers, one of the rangers, or "the Delaware hero," as they call him, got over the breast-works, obtained a foot-hold on the top of an eighteen pounder, and deliberately took aim with his "fire shooter," firing with great effect, and crushing the Mexicans, until the piece was taken by Gen. Worth, and turned on the city. Chambers escaped without a wound.

Captain Gillespy, of the Texan rangers, was killed whilst pouring water into the tube of a cannon, with the Mexicans all around him. But it is impossible for me to mention all the numerous incidents that occurred at the present time.

We expect another battle at Saltillo, so soon as the armistice expires, and as we have now got our hand in, we will give them rougher usage next time.

Our army was about 7,000 strong before the battle, but is now about 5,500. I miss many a noble fellow from the ranks. The Mexicans were nearly double our number. Their loss in killed and wounded is not less than 2,000. A great many were killed in their houses, as we had to rush in and shoot them down, to stop their destructive fire from windows and house-tops.

We bury our dead to-day, and you may judge of my feelings at the dreadful sight better than I can describe them. The whole field is like a slaughter-house, and bodies are being buried in every direction. In short I have had enough of the battle-field, although determined to stand up to the rack throughout the campaign. Some persons may and do like it, but between you and myself, I would much rather be in Baltimore.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

Letter from Capt. May—death of another Marylander.—The following are extracts of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Capt. May, dated at camp, near Monterey, Sept. 26:

"DEAR J.: It is a sad and painful duty I have to perform, in announcing to you the death of your father's young friend, Mr. Thomas, of your State. We have had fighting for the last three days, and he was mortally wounded in a charge against the enemy's cavalry. He behaved most gallantly, and fell in the front of the battle. Yesterday he died, but retained his senses until the last. He was a gallant fellow, and is much regretted. You can say this to his friends, that he had every attention. I was not present when he expired, but was absent on duty. He was buried with military honors. Many gallant spirits have gone out in the last three days. The flowers of our little army have fallen; peace be with them! The enemy yesterday surrendered the city on condition that they should be allowed to march out with the honors of war.

"The gallant Watson fell at the head of his regiment, leading on the charge. I cannot tell you of our loss, but it is at least five hundred killed and wounded.

"My men have not suffered any, as they have been exposed but very little. * *

"I write this on my saddle, and am so tired I can't hold my pen any longer. I have not slept for the last three days or nights, so you must excuse this wretched scrawl.

Yours,
"CHARLES MAY."

Lieut. Col. McClung of Mi.—This gentleman, who was severely wounded in the attack on Monterey, it will be seen, has died of his wounds. We take him to be Alexander K. McClung of Jackson, Mi., who was marshal of the Eastern district, having received his appointment from Gen. Harrison. If so, he was a nephew of the late Chief Justice Marshall, and fell heir to a large portion of the talent, which has rendered that family one of the most remarkable we ever knew. He was a lawyer, of full practice, and was widely known for his undaunted courage and open disposition.

We learn from an officer in the army, that those officers who fell at Monterey, were among the very flower of the service. Highly as we estimate the valor of these undaunted heroes, (for heroes they certainly were,) we cannot but deplore the evil councils which precipitated us into a war, in which so much valuable blood has been shed. No success, however brilliant, can ever compensate the country for the loss she has sustained in their persons. We consider the lives of such men, as Ringgold, Brown, Watson, McClung, and Barbour, as of more value than all the spoils it is possible to obtain by the acquisition of every province in Mexico, with their rude—half civilized—half Indian population.—*Richmond Whig.*

Lieut. Woods, who fell at Monterey, was a native of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, where his father, the venerable Congregational clergyman of that place, still resides. His maternal grandfather was John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, and president of Princeton College.

Lieut. E. R. Price—his melancholy fate.—Intelligence was received at Natchez, on Monday last, of the fate of Lieut. Ezra R. Price, who, in company with two other United States volunteers, had left Camargo some weeks since, to join the command of General Taylor, during his advance to Monterey. The informant states that the bodies of Mr. Price, and his two companions, were found lying in the grass, some distance from the road leading from Camargo to Monterey, completely riddled with bullet holes. The bodies of *seventeen Mexican soldiers were lying scattered around them.* Mr. Price was the brother-in-law of Lewis Sanders, Jr. of Natchez, and was associated with him in the practice of the law. When the requisition was made upon the State of Louisiana for volunteers, he enrolled himself in the "Sparrow Guards," then being raised at Concordia, and was elected second Lieutenant of the company. Upon the disbanding of the Louisiana volunteers, he determined still to devote himself to the cause of his country, and proceeded to Camargo for that purpose, meeting with the above untimely fate. As he and his two companions were armed with revolving pistols, it is supposed that they must have killed the *seventeen Mexicans* in a most desperate encounter.—*N. O. Tropic, 15th inst.*

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

There appears to be no doubt that the Government has, within a few weeks, ordered an expedition from the Rio Grande, under General Patterson, to move down the coast, and, in co-operation with a part of the naval force blockading Vera Cruz, to take possession of the town of Tampico. This place is about two hundred and eighty miles south of Matamoras, and nearly the same distance north, from Vera Cruz. West of Tampico, about one hundred and forty miles in the interior, and near the head of the River Panuco, (at the mouth of which Tampico is situated,) lies the city of San Luis Potosi, an important point on Gen. Taylor's line of march to the city of Mexico. It is therefore highly probable that the force, or a great part of it, under General Patterson, after capturing Tampico, (where they will probably meet with no serious resistance) will advance inland and form a junction with General Taylor at San Luis. If this be the plan of the Government, it will be a fortunate one; for now that the feuds and distractions of Mexico have been reconciled, and its whole people united, by the return of Santa Anna, whose restoration our Government unfortunately aided or connived at, General Taylor will have need, we fear, of all the reinforcements at the command of the Government, to enable him to triumph over the impediments of so long a march through a difficult and hostile country. What energy, courage, and prudence can do, we know that General Taylor and his brave, and now severely tried army, will effect; and to these we trust to carry him victoriously through the arduous and perilous task before him.

National Intelligencer.

The reported call on Pennsylvania and other States for volunteers to reinforce the army of Gen. Taylor is contradicted by the official paper. That paper says: "Whether or when the Government will call for some volunteers, we know not, and it is possible they have not yet decided; but no such call has been made."

The *Union* also gives a qualified contradiction to a rumor circulating in the papers on the imputed authority of Lieut. Berryman, of the navy, that the Government had ordered an attack on Vera Cruz.

National Intelligencer.

From the Charleston Evening News, Oct. 15.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

We are indebted to Capt. Thornton of the U. S. Dragoons, who arrived here yesterday, for some interesting particulars from the Seat of War.

Captain Thornton informs us that it is now very sickly at Matamoras, which place he left somewhere about the 24th of last month. At the time of his leaving there were 700 Americans, about three-fourths volunteers, sick of dysentery, accompanied with intestinal ulceration and typhoid fever. The average number of deaths was five a day. It is to be expected, however, that the accession of cold weather will much abate the violence of the disease.

Capt. T. further informs us that an order had been issued by Gen. Taylor to Gen. Patterson at Camargo to send the Alabama and Georgia regiments of volunteers to Monterey. They were to be commanded by Gen. Pillow.

The following is the location of the American forces at the different points on the River Grande:

One Regiment of Volunteers at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Two Regiments at a Mexican fort on the River, ten miles from its mouth.

One Regiment of Ohio Volunteers under the command of Col. Curtis, and four companies of Artillery (regulars) at Matamoras. The Volunteers are encamped on the north edge of the town; two companies of Artillery, under Capt. Lowe, are stationed at fort Brown; one company in Fort Paredes; and one in the Plaza.

The whole of the troops at Camargo are under the command of Col Clarke, U. S. A.

One company of Artillery, (regulars) and one company of Kentucky volunteers encamped at Reynosa.

One company of Artillery under Capt. Swartwout at Mier. One hundred and thirty Dragoon recruits, under Lieut. Kane, encamped in the Plaza Mier.

Gen. Patterson had, previous to the two Regiments being ordered to Monterey, about 4000 men encamped three miles from Camargo.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

It has been understood here, and we ourselves were under the impression, that the Executive was dissatisfied with the conduct of Gen. Taylor in regard to the terms of capitulation and the truce which he granted to the Mexican General at Monterey. We are glad, therefore, to perceive by the annexed extract from the Richmond Enquirer—which we presume reflects the sentiments of the President—that the conduct of Gen. Taylor, in the matter referred, was not disapproved by the Administration.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday.

Gen. Taylor has been blamed by a few for consenting to a capitulation at Monterey so lenient and favorable to the Mexicans. Some of the Whig papers have assailed the arrangement as having been entered into under instructions from

Washington, and hope thereby to throw odium upon the Administration; but they reason without their hosts, and do manifest injustice to Gen. Taylor. We have full confidence in his courage, prudence, and foresight, and believe, that he acted under the highest motives of duty and wise policy. He had lost many brave spirits in the different *melees*, and a portion of the town, well fortified, was still in the possession of the enemy, who could not have been dislodged without a further heavy loss on our side. Suppose, too, he had captured the Mexican Army, would they not have been an useless burden on his hands, consuming a vast amount of provisions?

In addition to this, Gen. Taylor was himself under the impression that, Santa Anna being restored to power, the negotiations for peace would be resumed, with a probable prospect of success. Though unacquainted with the facts, we are willing to put our trust in the policy he pursued, especially when we recollect that Worth, Jefferson Davis, and Gov. Henderson, specimens of pure chivalry and courage, assented to the terms. General Taylor was acting under a high responsibility; and we like the man so much that we are willing to believe that he did nothing but what was right under the circumstances.

LATER FROM SANTA FE.

Advices from Santa Fe to the 6th of September have been received at St. Louis. Gen. Kearney left on the 3d, with eight hundred men, for another settlement, and expected to be absent twenty days, allowing the main body of the army and the horses to recruit their strength in the meantime. He has captured another town, the fortification of which, situated on an eminence, sweeps in its range the whole town. The inhabitants have chosen a new government, under the protection of the forces of the United States.

A letter, dated Sept. 2d, reports that Gen's. Armijo and Ugarta were marching for Santa Fe with an army of five thousand Mexicans. Our troops are in fine spirits, and Gen. Kearney says the larger the force of the enemy, the better.

From Santa Fe.—The Union publishes the following extract of a letter "from a distinguished officer of Gen. Kearney's staff," dated

"SANTA FE, September 1, 1846.

"The rumors from below in reference to the forces collected to oppose us are very contradictory. We move in the morning to meet them, and my opinion is, they will disperse without giving us battle.

"Nothing, however, prevents the people of the country from rising *en masse* to oppose us, but the belief that they will be whipped when ever they do so, and if a rising should take place on any extensive scale, I think it will be after Gen. Kearney leaves here for Conforma."

Some of the Beauties of the War!—The following is an extract of a letter from James S. Jackson, Esq., relative to Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment, dated in Texas, Sept. 23:

I hope by the next letter I write, to give you an account of improving health in the Regiment. You ought to see the men. Their condition is a reproach to the Government. *They are barefooted, and some of them literally without breeches, many without hats and coats*, but they stand up as proud as if they were dressed in imperial purple. The Government *is in debt to this Regiment this day* $75,000—it has received no pay whatever, and though paymasters pass and repass, it hath seen no signs of payment. Young men of education and intelligence, used to the luxuries of private life, are by this neglect *absolutely turned naked in a wild country*, and exposed to the climate and suffering from the weather, without any care for their condition on the part of the Government they serve. They would raise a row pretty quickly, but that they respect too highly the feelings of their own officers to place *them* in an awkward position, by drawing down on them the displeasure of the War Department.

Besides the above, the Kentucky Reporter states that upwards of *four hundred* are reported to be on the sick list!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 20—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Diligence in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, W Murphy, R A Stuart, D & W McLaurin, C T Haigh & Son, Cook & Troy, W H Tomlinson, J Brooschanks, P P Johnson, F W Wilkings, C W Anderson, D A Ray & Co, J Brown, B Rose & Son, P Taylor, Sr, W Marsh, W Poor, Gardner & McKethan, Mrs E Mitchell, Mrs M McIntyre, S T Hawley, Hall & Hall, E C Hall & Co, E J Hale, H Branson, C P Mallett, T S Lutterloh, Z Barrington, E L Winslow, J M Rose, J & T Winslow, and J M Beasley, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, W Murphy, J G Lash, J F Chambers, J H Jenkins & Co, W J M Connell, and J H Parks, of the interior.

Oct. 27.—Cargo of Steamer Fayetteville, consigned to Hall & Johnson, J Brown, S W Tillinghast & Co, D A Ray & Co, R A Stuart, Rockfish Co, H Lewis, Gardner & Mckethan, D & W McLaurin, A W Steel, G McNeill, S T Hawley, Hall & Hall, E C Hall & Co, S J Hinsdale, P P Johnson & Co, E J Hale, W Prior, J Jessup, J D Williams, A Johnson & Co, C T Haigh & Son, P Taylor, Cook & Troy, R W King, B Rose & Son, H Branson, J Kyle, H Campbell, Drs Robinson, E W Wilkings, and N McPherson, of this place; and for J & W Murphy, J Shecks, J H Jenkins & Co, Shelly & Fields, J G Lash, J G & J B Lash, J F Chambers, J Whitehead, T R Tate, E Hale, Finley & Gordon, J Stanly, L Boger, A Ransom, D Lindsay, Houser & Wilson, W Roper & Co, C A Black, A H Lindsay, J W Lindsay, and J J & A C Blum, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct 27.

Brandy, peach,	30	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	25	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½ a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8¼ a 9	Sugar, brn,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu,	50 a 60
Candles, E. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¼ a 2
Flour,	5¾ a 5¾	Wheat,	90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	23 a 25
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1¼ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 x 10,			14 "

REMARKS.—Since our last paper Cotton has declined, and sales this morning at 8¼ to 9. Flour 5¾ to 5¾. No other change to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sales of Turpentine at 2 75, 2 70 and 2 65, at which last price the last in market was sold.—Spirits 36 to 38. Sales of fair Mill Timber at 6 75, 7, and 7 50; Ship Timber 8 to 8 25; Ordinary Mill 4 50 to 5 50. No demand for River Lumber, market well supplied. Shingles 2 25. White oak bbl. Staves $15 to $16. 2600 casks Lime sold at 70 to $1. 250 bales Hay at 67½. Bacon 7 to 9½. Corn from store 75. Fayetteville Flour 6 75 to 7.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 20.

Bagging 16 to 18. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 8½ to 9. Coffee 9 to 11. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 35 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 11; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 9¼, nominal, purchasers being shy.

At New York, Flour rose 75 cents on the receipt of the Caledonia's accounts, selling freely at 6 25. Wheat advanced 25 cents, sales at 1 25. Corn was held at 80 to 90, but settled down at 75. Cotton rose ⅛. Flour afterwards fell to 5 94.

At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 10.

Total receipts of Cotton, 94,087 bales, against 157,115 last year.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 27, 1846.

FAYETTEVILLE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—*Presentation of a Flag.*—The Banner of this Ancient Association having been destroyed in the Fire of June 1845, a number of Ladies, principally the relatives of former or present Members of the Corps, on Saturday last presented to the Company a beautiful Stand of Colours, painted by W. J. Hannigton, of N. York, under the eye of our former Townsmen, Maj. John Lippitt, and Col. S. T. Hawley of this town. On one side, on a blue field, is the Coat of Arms of North Carolina, under which is the Motto of the Company, "*He that hath no stomach for this fight, let him depart.*" On the reverse, the Arms of the United States, with the National Motto, above which is the name of the Company with the date of its association, viz. **1793;** and below, the words, "Presented by the Ladies of Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1846." The flag is bordered by Gold Fringe, and on the top of the Staff, is a golden Eagle.

The whole presents a very rich and beautiful appearance, doing great credit to the taste and liberality of all concerned.

On the occasion of its presentation, the following correspondence took place,—which is published by order of the company:—

FAYETTEVILLE, October 24, 1846.

Gentlemen of the Independent Company:

Those Ladies who ask your acceptance of this Flag, esteem it a privilege of no common order that they are permitted to contribute to your pleasure by presenting you with a new one, which they flatter themselves is not inferior in point of beauty and durability to that of which you were deprived in one of our recent conflagrations. But 'tis not the same old Flag with which, in the hearts of many, are associated pleasing yet mournful recollections of departed worth. We could not bid it, Phœnix-like, arise from its own ashes,—yet 'twill serve to keep in mind the mutability of all sublunary things. Many who then filled your ranks have passed away, and left their places to be supplied by others. But although we see them no more on earth, we will cherish them in our hearts, and hope those who succeed them may inherit the virtues and valor of the departed. So may the reputation of your Company remain pure and unsullied, as it has hitherto done,—a connecting link between the past and present; the pride of our town in peace,—our dependence in war.

On one side of the Flag we present are represented the Arms of the United States; on the other, a handsome device, which we would fain hope might ever be typical of our Country. But should the sun of Liberty descend, and banish Peace and Plenty from our good Old North State, we would still look for protection from the Independent Company.

Respectfully yours,
THE COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 26, 1846.

Ladies: In pursuance of a resolution, unanimously adopted by the Members of the Independent Company, we were appointed a Committee to reply to your very kind and flattering Note of the 24th instant.

We take a high degree of pride and pleasure in acting as the organ of our Corps on this occasion, and in expressing to you a sense of the gratification and delight which is felt by ourselves and those we represent.

The Flag which was presented to us on Saturday last is indeed a beautiful Banner. All who should it must ever regard it as a rich specimen of art, worthy of your taste, liberality, and patriotism. By us, Ladies, this Flag is received with the warmest emotions of grateful sensibility. As a token of your respect and regard, we shall cherish it with pride, as a token of our confidence, we will guard and preserve it with honor. While on the one side we see the eagle—proud emblem of our country, and on the other, Peace and Plenty, which God grant may never be banished from our good Old North State," there are words inscribed upon its folds which fill our hearts with rapture:—"Presented by the Ladies of Fayetteville." These shall be your pride in peace"—

Our thought—our care,
To nerve our arms in war.

Your kindness, your good feelings toward us, will ever be held by the Fayetteville Independent Company in grateful remembrance.

Be pleased to accept the assurance of our high regard and esteem.

ARCHD McLEAN,
JAMES SUNDY,
WILLIAM BUSKE,
WALTER DRAUGHON,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
J. B. NEWBY,
Committee.

FROM THE ARMY.—We continue our extracts of such items of interest relative to the battle of Monterey, as find their way into the papers.

Great anxiety is felt for further news. It is now 16 days since the account of the battle was received, and not a word later has come to hand.

From Brazos Santiago.—The Fidelia, Capt. Turner, arrived here yesterday, having left the Brazos on the 9th inst. She brought nothing new from the seat of war. Canales was supposed to be between Monterey and the Rio Grande, at the head of 600 rancheros. There was at the latest dates only one regiment of volunteers at Matamoras, (the Ohio;) the Indiana corps having been ordered on to Monterey.—*N. O. Times, 16th inst.*

The attention of our readers is called to the article on our second page, from the Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, who is doing the State good service in arousing a proper spirit of enterprize among his neighbors on this and other matters of importance to them. Will not the ensuing Legislature second such efforts by adopting the earnest recommendation of Professor SHEPARD to authorize a thorough Geological Survey?

It may not be amiss to add, that on a late visit to New Haven, we felt a thrill of pride which is too seldom enjoyed by a North Carolinian from such a source, at finding in the Mineralogical Cabinet of Yale College, numerous specimens from this State, which had been furnished by such true North Carolinians as Mr. Clingman.

THE RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.—In reference to the Convention to be held in this place on Wednesday of next week, the National Intelligencer says,—

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—We have been honored with an invitation to attend a Convention of Delegates to be held at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 4th of next month, to take into consideration the importance of completing the connecting link in the Metropolitan line of Railroad between the city of Raleigh and the town of Camden, in South Carolina; and we certainly could not attend a meeting for any work of internal improvement which we should be more pleased to see effected than this. We sincerely hope that the Convention may be able to give an impulse to this important object which may lead to its early commencement and ultimate completion. We do not know of any work of improvement in the whole country—certainly not one south of the Potomac—so essential to the general convenience, as this link in the great chain of railroad communication. It might, indeed, under the strictest construction of the Constitution, be executed by the General Government, as an essential part of a system of "common defence;" and we almost doubt whether the South Carolina Members of Congress, to avoid the sea-voyage which they have now to make every year on their way to the seat of Government, would not be willing to vote an appropriation for the road under the "general welfare" clause.

STATE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Victory in Pennsylvania is a most thorough and glorious one. Seventeen Whig Congressmen, instead of ten in the present Congress, one Native instead of two, and six Locofocos instead of twelve, are changes quite as complete as any body could have hoped for. Then in the Legislature, 19 Whig Senators instead of 13, 1 Native, and 13 Locos instead of 19; 59 Whig Representatives instead of 33, and 41 Locos instead of 67. Besides all this the Whig Canal Commissioner is elected by about 10,000 majority in the whole State.

The notorious Charles J. Ingersoll, though he voted against the Tariff of 1846, would have been defeated but that two Whigs ran against him. Their united vote was 5,745, and his vote 3,786. Majority against him in the District 1,969.

Mr. Brown, another Loco, is elected in a District which gave 1086 majority to the two candidates who ran against him.

Mr. Wilmot, another Loco, is re-elected to Congress from a strong abolition district, in consequence of his address to that class of fanatics, in which he set forth his hostility to the admission of Slavery in any newly acquired territory, as evinced by his authorship of the proviso to the two million bill of last Session.

The Locofoco Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says,—

I am told by those who assume to know the causes that have operated on the voters of the Key Stone State, that they were influenced by a feeling of *resentment* against their party leaders, who had deceived and cajoled them at the late Presidential election, into the belief that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay. In other words, they wish to make their rulers know that, after all, the power rests in them to dictate systems of policy.

"The vote of the State at the next Presidential election, would have been doubtful enough, even had nothing occurred to render the party now in power so odious to a large majority of its people.

"It is not, therefore, to be taken for granted that Pennsylvania will wheel back into the democratic ranks at the next Presidential election, only two years hence. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe the reverse. If she once after so much hesitation, takes the Whig track, she will be likely to keep it. Besides, I see nothing in the financial condition of the government that is to operate favorably to the Democratic cause in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania *will not endure direct taxes!* Her history proves it."

OHIO.—The majority for the Whig candidate for Governor is about 2000. It is still in doubt whether the Whigs have a majority of 2 in the State Senate, or there be a *tie*. In the House the Whig majority is 8. For Congress, 11 Whigs and 9 Locos are elected, and one District to hear from. In the present Congress, there are 8 Whigs to 13 Locos.

FLORIDA.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that Cabell, Whig, is elected to Congress from Florida. The State is therefore Whig, as Florida has but one member of Congress.

The result of the October Elections is, that *three States* have been gained to the Whigs;—a most important gain, should the next Presidential election go to the House of Representatives.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. payable on the 5th proximo.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.—J. W. Ross and Richard Wooten, Esqrs., are candidates for the State Senate, in the District of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick, in the place of Robert Melvin dec'd. We believe that the former is a Whig, and the latter a Locofoco.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—*Loss of the Mammoth Steamer, Great Britain.*—The Caledonia arrived at Boston on Tuesday night last, with Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

The Great Britain went ashore on the coast of Ireland on the night of the 22d ult., 12 hours after she left Liverpool. All the passengers, 185 in number, and crew and cargo, were saved, and it was hoped that the vessel would finally be gotten off. Col. Wm. R. King, late Minister to France, was a passenger.

The Marriage of the young Queen of Spain with the Son of the French King, was to take place on the 10th inst. in defiance of the objections of England. Some fears are entertained of serious difficulties arising between England and France and Spain in consequence.

In Ireland there were many riots produced by the almost starving condition of the people. Means were taken to employ and feed the poor.

Cotton had risen nearly ½d. with very large sales. Flour had risen nearly a dollar a barrel, and Indian Corn was selling at high prices.

HEADLEY'S "NAPOLEON AND HIS MARSHALS."—It would seem to be impossible to exhaust the public interest in the events and characters of the French Revolution. The events themselves were so amazing, and the individuals who controlled them so unlike those to which any other period has given birth, that every thing relating to either is caught up with more avidity than the last new novel. Following close upon the heals of "Alison's Europe," and Their's "French Revolution," and the "Consulate of Napolean," by the same author, is Headley's "Napoleon and his Marshals," of which we have just received from the Publishers, Messrs. Baker and Scribner of New York, a copy of the fifth Edition, though the first was only issued from the press some three or four months ago! This fact attests its value.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is assured that we are ready at all times to pay a compliment to the *Republican party* which controlled the legislation of North Carolina from 1812 to 1832. But that party was not the *Locofoco party* of 1842. The *men*, and the *principles*, and the *practices*, of the parties were different.

THE CONNECTING LINK.—Just as our paper was going to press last week, we received the Wilmington Commercial with another lecture from our self-constituted "Monitor," who, lacking the instinct of the pig which he mentions, exposes both his head and his heart through the columns of the Commercial.

The following paragraph seems to require some further notice:—

"For what purpose does Fayetteville expect and desire delegations from Virginia and South Carolina? Why, of course, to aid that town in constructing a work which is ultimately, if not immediately, to be the means of drawing to itself, from those States, the trade of ours, which they have heretofore enjoyed; while the other parties, unfortunately for us, are sure they are getting the advantage in the arrangement; for to them the proposition stated by me is familiar, namely, that a town is not benefitted by a Rail Road running by it; a proposition which the Editor of the *Observer*, not finding it convenient to refute, thought to evade; and to divert attention from the subject by quoting our effort in Wilmington to form a connexion with the South Carolina Roads, as a triumphant answer to it. But it happens that the contemplated connexion by this place will consist of two Rail Roads, terminating at Wilmington; a very important difference, which seems to have escaped the comprehensive views of the learned Editor."

Now it strikes us, that if all the difference is in having "*two* Rail Roads, both terminating at Wilmington," we can very easily quiet poor Monitor's fears, *by having two rail roads, both terminating at Fayetteville!* That, we hope, will make the work a patriotic one, free from all objection from Wilmington! We do not ourself see what difference it can make, but that may not be surprising, since our Wilmington friends appear to think that we of Fayetteville are too stupid to know what is for our own good. We cannot, we repeat, see what mighty evil is prevented by the *two* roads terminating, &c. Does Monitor think, that if the *one road* ran *through* Wilmington, the Turpentine brought on it, would run *through* likewise? Or that the cotton brought on a rail road to this place from Raleigh would necessarily go on to Cheraw, and that that brought by our good friends of Robeson, Richmond, or Anson, would in like manner, when it once got the steam up, go on to Petersburg in search of a market? If that be his idea, we rather think he may dismiss his patriotic fears, even if there be but one road. If that be *not* his idea, what is it? Surely no person can be so stupid as to imagine that Virginia or South Carolina will take any trade from Fayetteville by means of a rail road running from Petersburg through Raleigh and Fayetteville to Cheraw and Camden! Business now within the legitimate range of Fayetteville *must* come here, rail road or no rail road, so long as the Cape Fear River runs out to the Ocean, for no rail road can compete with this highway of nature. Our produce will not bear transportation to either Camden or Petersburg. It must go to Wilmington.

Monitor appears to be full of the idea that there is a struggle between Fayetteville and her Northern and Southern neighbors, to get the advantage of each other. He even compared it to a game between *Knaves*. All this, apart from its insulting character, is really too transparent. It is a shameful attempt to excite enmity between us and those neighbors, to prevent our acting together, and thus underhandedly to accomplish the defeat of our enterprize. We trust that this new device of malice will excite no other feeling than disgust. Nothing is more common than for both the parties to a bargain to be benefitted; and why should the benefit of our enterprize be confined to either Fayetteville, or Virginia, or South Carolina?—Any man of the least discernment can perceive that all may, and all most probably will, be benefitted.

But Monitor says, that every body believes, that if our road be built, the Wilmington road must go down. Indeed! why should it? Would our road present so many attractions, as to draw off all the trade and travel which now keep up the Wilmington road? If so, it is high time that we bestirred ourselves, not for the purpose of breaking down the Wilmington road, but to avail ourselves of the superior advantages which we possess. Does Monitor think that we ought to desist from securing this great good to ourselves because of the possible evil to Wilmington? If so, he has taken a very odd way to impress upon us such unselfish views. In the first place, he and his neighbors went to work some ten years ago to take from us all the travel and much of the trade that we enjoyed. Was that right? In our opinion she had a perfect right thus to consult her own interest, but it could not be right if the same course be wrong in us. And now, to induce us to make a generous sacrifice of our own interests, for the sake of averting a fancied calamity to Wilmington, we are subjected to a weekly tirade of abuse from those who tell us that it is in our power to destroy them!

We may as well tell our revilers, once for all, that if the money can be raised, the Metropolitan road will be built; and that in our opinion the people interested in it will be recreant to every sense of duty and interest, if they permit it to fail. All this whining from a few in Wilmington is but disgusting. It does not display that spirit which used to animate a town which in its weakness successfully accomplished the greatest enterprize ever even devised by so small a community. If, now that she is grown strong in population and wealth, she would avoid the scoffs and taunts of the world, let her discard *such* advocates as Monitor, and adopt the language of the Commercial itself:—

"It should be the Resolve of this community, that let others build when, or where or what they may, the work necessary for the prosperity of the town, as well as the interest and honor of the State, *shall* be done."

There broke out the ancient spirit of Wilmington! That is the spirit we admire, and to all who possess it we say, God speed!

P. S. We copy the following from the Wilmington Chronicle with very great pleasure. It assures us that good sense and good feeling are not altogether discarded by our neighbors of Wilmington. We heartily reciprocate the good will of the Chronicle, (to which paper we had no intentional allusion in the remark quoted from our paper):—

We have observed that for some time past the papers of Wilmington have ceased to publish those offensive assaults on Fayetteville with which they abounded some few months ago.

The above is a commencement of an article in the Fayetteville *Observer* of last week, commenting on a communication which appeared in one of the papers published here, the subject of said communication being the two Rail Road schemes now in agitation in this State. Our friend of the *Observer* has in the paragraph above quoted done a little injustice; inadvertently, doubtless. The tenor of the paragraph would convey the impression that *all* "the papers of Wilmington" have published offensive assaults on Fayetteville. So far as the CHRONICLE is concerned, we will say, that nothing which could be tortured into the shape of an assault on Fayetteville has ever appeared in its columns, either as editorial or otherwise. But instead, the most kindly feeling has ever been manifested towards that town and its interests, feeling as we do that the prosperity of Fayetteville and that of Wilmington are, and must remain, closely identified. Indeed the very article of the *Observer* which was excepted to by the writer of the communication alluded to, and which gave rise to the controversy between him and the *Observer*, was copied into the CHRONICLE.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Since our paper was made up for the press, we have the "Commercial" with articles from both Monitor and Candor, who are not the same person, as we had reason to believe. If the Commercial came to hand in reasonable time, as it was wont to do, we might have had a word to say in reply; but we must defer it,—merely remarking, that they both disclaim that hostility to Fayetteville, which not we alone but all our citizens, have inferred from their writings. We had the better spirit with pleasure.

TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury, having failed to obtain a loan, has given notice in the Union, that he will issue three millions of Treasury Notes, bearing 5 2-5 per cent. interest, to such persons or corporations as will make deposites in specie, in sums not less than $1000, with either of the Sub-Treasuries. The Treasury Notes so issued to be receivable in payments of public dues.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1846.		1844.	
	Graham.	Shepard.	Graham.	Boke.
Anson,	957	332	1073	506
Ashe,	707	525	564	339
Beaufort,	835	421	885	489
Bertie,	498	350	557	409
Bladen,	302	301	274	299
Brunswick,	362	237	335	311
Buncombe,	951	431	875	496
Burke,	1202	290	1203	309
Cabarrus,	687	391	751	477
Caldwell,	651	222	544	260
Camden,	514	84	548	94
Carteret,	343	336	454	332
Caswell,	260	906	277	1088
Chatham,	1126	524	1153	794
Catawba,	Votes with Lincoln.			
Cherokee,	429	248	383	241
Chowan,	276	142	286	188
Clay,	223	544	236	320
Cleaveland,	1173	583	1196	542
Columbus,	495	501	489	622
Craven,	691	504	684	1050
Cumberland,	722	701	609	1050
Currituck,	154	548	146	485
Davidson,	1004	610	911	658
Davie,	500	309	508	354
Duplin,	257	917	246	806
Edgecombe,	127	1304	118	1410
Franklin,	383	637	364	750
Gates,	353	398	359	384
Greene,	331	330	253	199
Granville,	1065	899	976	985
Guilford,	1867	369	1920	403
Halifax,	504	457	569	378
Haywood,	447	347	379	328
Henderson,	563	193	565	206
Hertford,	360	200	308	269
Hyde,	120	265	104	189
Iredell,	1110	288	1527	378
Johnston,	683	655	630	585
Jones,	218	169	195	153
Lenoir,	292	301	198	356
Lincoln,	847	1560	911	1773
Macon,	457	300	374	288
Martin,	355	439	316	523
McDowell,	Votes with Burke.			
Mecklenburg,	680	1035	808	1242
Moore,	588	352	584	513
Montgomery,	485	93	586	107
Nash,	95	897	70	796
New Hanover,	257	918	283	1101
Northampton,	515	408	514	302
Onslow,	210	626	178	533
Orange,	1741	1130	1756	1555
Pasquotank,	506	224	503	177
Perquimons,	447	242	366	217
Person,	392	516	387	622
Pitt,	550	308	607	441
Randolph,	1233	213	1052	318
Richmond,	715	54	678	143
Robeson,	755	537	559	599
Rockingham,	387	764	449	981
Rowan,	829	698	809	736
Rutherford,	1299	231	1102	435
Sampson,	504	602	464	727
Stanly,	562	28	544	84
Stokes,	995	951	1105	1165
Surry,	1103	1045	1052	1023
Tyrrell,	245	182	311	137
Union,	Votes with Anson and Mecklenburg.			
Wake,	1060	1104	1053	1271
Warren,	161	646	127	716
Washington,	351	114	368	136
Wayne,	317	884	217	846
Wilkes,	1350	128	1333	167
Yancey,	440	522	310	615
	43,486	35,627	42,586	39,433
	35,627		39,433	
Majority,	7,859		3,153	

New Attorney General.—Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, late Member of Congress, has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, *vice* Hon. John Y. Mason, transferred to the Navy Department.

Marlborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Marlborough Academy will receive proposals until the 15th December next, for a Teacher for the Male and Female department, respectively. The Teachers will receive for their compensation the whole proceeds of the School, deducting three per cent. for contingencies. The Male department has hitherto yielded from $800 to $1200, and the Female department from $600 to $1200. Much, of course, will depend upon the character of the Teachers employed, and the efforts they make to gain the public confidence. Applicants will forward the usual certificates (postage paid) to the undersigned.

C. W. DUDLEY, Sec'y.

Bennettsville, S. C., Oct. 24, 1846. 34td

MARRIED,

At Williamston, Martin County, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY S. daughter of the late Samuel Hyman.

In Wilmington, on the morning of the 21st inst., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, JAMES BANKS, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Fayetteville, to Miss HELEN MARY, daughter of Mr. David Shaw, of Wilmington.

In Moore county, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Angus McNeill, Dr. DANIEL MURDOCK, of Bennettsville, S. C., to Mrs. MARY ANN PETTERKIN, daughter of Niven Macleran, Esq., of Moore. Also, on the 22d, by the Rev. Allen McCorquodale, Mr. JOSEPH AUSLEY, of Chatham county, to Mrs. M. McIVER, of Moore.

DIED,

At the residence of his brother, in Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 19th inst., Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, in the 43d year of his age. Having been left the only support and comforter of an aged father and mother in old England, he entered at once undauntedly upon the discharge of the arduous duties which had devolved upon him,—ever cheerfully contributing with the hand of freedom and plenty to the numerous wants of those who looked to him as their son, benefactor, and friend. After discharging the last duties of an affectionate son to his beloved parents, he bid farewell to his native land, to spend the remainder of his days with his brother in this State; but scarcely had the fond meeting of the brothers passed, until Death called him to his long, last home,—so sudden was his illness and death.—*Com.*

At his residence in Richmond county, N. C., on Saturday the 17th inst. Mr. ZACHARIAH DUMAS, in his 70th year. Death upon this occasion has done his work upon hoary age, and the deceased, after emphatically serving his age and generation, is "gathered to his fathers." We are not again to look upon the like of Mr. Zachariah Dumas. He was the last of those time-honored and early settlers of this part of the Pee Dee country. He was a man of sterling integrity and worth, combining firmness of character with great kindness of heart; distinguished for his liberality, sociability, and hospitality. Few men have lived and died in this community more universally and deservedly respected. In boyhood and youth and manhood, living and dying, he has enjoyed the confidence and affectionate regard of all who have ever become acquainted with him. Could sympathy and tears and prayers have kept him in our midst, he had not fallen. We desire to bow submissively to the blow which crushes and overwhelms our spirits. God's will be done.

PEDDIE.

The Raleigh Register and Mobile Advertiser will please copy.

In Union county, on the 13th inst., BENJAMIN C., only son of David A. and Susannah Covington, aged 8 years. In the death of this only son, his parents have to realize sorrows that none can tell except those who have experienced the same. Lovely, amiable, and interesting as he was, yet he is gone—

"But death to him is endless gain,
Though we are left to mourn.
His dust lies silent in the tomb,
He's gone to Heaven, his final home."—*Com.*

At the residence of her son, in this county, on Friday evening last the 23d inst., Mrs. MARY BETHUNE, relict of the deceased Mr. Colin Bethune, and the venerable mother of the Honorable Lauchlin Bethune, in the 91st year of her age.—Mrs. Bethune had a very extensive circle of acquaintances and friends, by whom she was highly esteemed. Her life was exemplary. She expired in the full possession of her faculties, and calmly prepared for her change.—*Communicated.*

In Sampson county, on the 14th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Gordon, Miss MARY ANN COLLIS, of this town, aged 21 years. The deceased had been for several years past an inmate of Mr. Newell's family, of this place, who entertain a deep sense of her worth, and would make some record of her virtues.—*Com.*

In Randolph county, on the 10th inst., Mr. DANIEL PEARCE, aged 77 years, five months, and two days. His disease was a lingering Consumption, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and resignation, and has left an assurance to his weeping family that their loss is his eternal gain. He was a native of Dutchess county, New York, but has for a number of years been a resident of this State.—*Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 7th inst., Mr. JOHN W. MONK, aged 57 years. Mr. Monk was a good citizen. He was uncommonly large, weighing, a short time before his death, 338 lbs.

In Asheborough, on the 15th inst., after a very protracted and severe illness, CALVIN J. CRAVEN, son of Colonel Joshua Craven.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., TIMOTHY B. RADCLIFFE, in the 18th year of his age.

At Smithville, on the 15th inst., Col. SAMUEL A. LASPEYRE, in the 50th year of his age.

In Stanly county, on the 13th inst., JOHN T., son of John W. and Sarah Simmons, aged about 13 years.

At his residence, near Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tenn. on the 20th ult. Gen. CALVIN JONES, in the 73rd year of his age. Gen. Jones was a native of Connecticut, where he was educated. He removed in early life to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he established a reputation for honor and probity, was successful in winning the approbation of his fellow men, in the pursuits of life. He emigrated to Hardeman county fourteen years since.

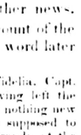
TOWN MEETING.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are requested to meet at the Town Hall, this Afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the proposed Rail Road Convention.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1846.

BOOTS & SHOES.



I am now opening in the Granite Building, Hay street, one door West of Messrs. D. & W. McLaurin, a large and general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Embracing almost every variety of style and quality. The stock is entirely NEW; was selected with much care from the most approved Manufactories; and will be sold very low for *Cash*, or to customers who cash their bills when presented.

Also, Skirting, Harness and Sole Leather; Calf, Goat and Morocco Skins; Lining, Binding and Pad Skins; Shoe Thread; Sparables; Lasts; Pegs; Awls; Blacking, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

Oct. 27, 1846. 34-6w

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage bestowed, and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Amongst his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf-skin Boots; water-proof, kip, and stogy. Ladies' Walking and Over-shoes; with a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney Hats; Youths' fancy Fur and Wool Hats; Men's Sporting, Glazed, and Wool Hats.

With a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Guard Caps; fine Shetland, Seal, Fur, Coney, Musk, Plush, Selet, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash. J. C. T.

Oct. 20, 1846. 34tf

FIRE CRACKERS.

35 BOXES Chinese Fire Crackers, received and for sale very cheap by

W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE, Havana, and Regalia Cigars,

1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

October 24, 1846. 34-tf

New and Fashionable

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

G. W. SMITH would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has returned from New York and is now prepared to make up Garments in the latest New York style, and superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that have been

GALES & SEATON.

The N. O. Tropic contains the following just and eloquent tribute to the sterling patriotism and manly virtues of these most worthy conductors of the National Intelligencer. It is a striking evidence of the *morale* of politics of the present day, to hear and see how these men are traduced by conductors of the press and demagogues who were not out of their swaddling clothes, when Gales and Seaton's office illuminated Capitol Hill. Yet, such is the degeneracy of the times. And from the degraded, hireling pensioner who conducts the organ at Washington, down to the veriest ignorant demagogue of the land, all, all are wont to unite in denouncing Gales & Seaton, as enemies to their country and its interests. Verily, times change!

The National Intelligencer—Gales & Seaton.—What is more distasteful and annoying than to come into contact with an ignorant, malignant and unscrupulous partizan, who in discussing either orally or in writing a political topic, will break out in censorious violence, hurling anathemas at his adversary, and indulge in round assertions about the political history of the country, the votes and acts of distinguished men, without the shadow of foundation to support his asseveration? Nothing is more common than this on the part of superficial politicians, mere noisy street or tavern brawlers, and we are sorry to say, some who have control of the Press. How often it has been our lot to refute the vilest calumnies upon the character, public and even private, of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other eminent Whig statesmen! Successfully combat and refute one charge, and they speedily bring another, which in its turn is shown to be a palpable misrepresentation, glaringly untrue.

With such men it is better to reason calmly and dispassionately, and present such an array of facts that conviction or error will force itself upon their minds. A case, not altogether of this character, but somewhat analogous, we have recently encountered, a condensed statement of which and the favorable result we will now proceed to give.

Not long since we were conversing with a gentleman attached to the party in the ascendency, who, upon subjects other than political, and especially the course of the leading public journals of the country, is a man of fair talents, respectable attainments, and withal, ordinarily just and even magnanimous. Something had been said of an article which had been published in that able, dignified and courteous journal, the *National Intelligencer*, on the subject of the Mexican war. This gentleman at once launched forth in a tirade of abuse, a bitter philippic, against Joseph Gales, the senior editor of that print, and among other unfounded charges said, he had always been an enemy to his country—that he was English in his views, affections, and even interests—that in every contest during his editorial life in which England the United States were the parties, he had sided with England—had ever been true as the needle to the pole to British interests."

It may well be supposed that the person uttering this language, indulging in the acrimonious strain, was laboring under high mental excitement. When he had finished and "scooled off a little" we calmly inquired of him if he knew any facts to support the charges he had inconsiderately brought against the gentleman implicated. True to the instincts of the narrow minded partizan, he promptly replied affirmatively. "The facts," said he, "have been given to the public over and over, again, and have never been denied." "Will you do us the kindness to listen to us a few moments?" said we. "Certainly," he replied. "Well, it has been our happiness to know Mr. Gales personally, and to have been a constant reader of the National Intelligencer for many years; and so far from meriting the obloquy which you have striven to heap upon him, permit us to say that we believe, and indeed know him to be an enlightened and devoted friend to our free institutions, a single-hearted patriot, and a sincere lover of his species. The man does not live who possesses these qualities in a more eminent degree. You have said that in every contest between England and this country, he espoused the British cause. Allow us to tell you that during the whole of the second war of independence, the National Intelligencer was the organ of the administration of that model statesman and patriot, James Madison. It was a time that indeed 'tried men's souls.' Patriotism was not then an empty name. Schoolboys, at the time, understood the term, Patriot, to mean one who was writing, speaking, fighting, and parting with his treasure, in aid of his beloved country. Joseph Gales, and his partner, William W. Seaton, were doing all these things. As conductors of the Intelligencer, they advocated American interests, free trade and sailor's rights,' and the broadsides which were daily discharged from their battery, told with tremendous effect upon the enemy, and those of our own countrymen who opposed the war. Whenever these editors met their fellow-citizens in the opposition, and the subject of the war with England was introduced, they entered with patriotic ardor into the discussion, always in advocacy of their war measures, and of course in opposition to Great Britain. When it was known that the British troops were approaching the capitol of the Union, Joseph Gales and W. W. Seaton entrusted their paper to another's management, and volunteered to serve as soldiers in their country's service. Yes, both of these gentlemen were in the ranks of the army, with 'arms at shoulder,' their hearts burning for the conflict. The whole story is not yet told. When the English Army entered the City of Washington, the general in command beheld, for the first time in his life, the massive and stately Capitol, the Presidential mansion, the War, Navy, Treasury, and Post-office buildings. Did he give directions for the destruction of these proud and towering Government edifices? No. He inquired for the office of the National Intelligencer, and, learning its location, he gave orders that the presses and type be demolished, and the torch be applied to the building, instanter. The order was promptly executed, and the office of the National Intelligencer was soon a mouldering mass of ruins. The order of the English general will show in what estimate Gales & Seaton were held by the enemies of their country. Having thus signalized these patriotic Editors, the enemy then marched to the public buildings and navy yard, and the work of destruction was soon complete. The purse, too, of these gentlemen, believe us, was often emptied to relieve the Government, and the needy officers and soldiers who were struggling in its defences. In their houses, too, they were distinguished for elegant and wholesouled hospitality. No friend of his country ever visited and left them, without partaking of some substantial and nutritious creature comfort, washed down with a glass of generous Madeira. When news of a victory to our arms on the Land, on the Ocean, or the Lakes, was received, their houses were illuminated at night with spermaceti, eclipsing in the taste and beauty of the arrangement and the brilliancy of effect, all others."

Thin's you, friend, after what we have related, that Joseph Gales and Wm. W. Seaton were ever English in sentiment, and enemies to the country! "Are the statements made by you reliable?" said he. They are, said we, true in every particular, within our own knowledge.

"Then," said he, "never, no, never will I again question the republican purity, the patriotism and worth of the Editors of the National Intelligencer. "Such men," he continued, "I am proud to call my countrymen. They are a portion of the jewels of the republic, and may they always be honored, prosperous, and happy."

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

I have for sale a **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated on Rockfish creek, in the Eastern part of the Cross Creek settlement, and about 4 miles from the town of the same. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine Farming business.

For further information enquire of the subscriber, living in Robeson county, April 5, 1846. 6tf

VALUABLE LAND.

And Stand for a Store.

FOR SALE

THE Subscriber wishing to engage in business, offers for sale that lot of LAND on which he resides, and which is situated in one of the most desirable parts of Cross Creek, in N. Carolina, Lot 21 feet West on Person street, and 80 on Rock Alley, adjoining the Rose Hotel. The house is new, and in good repair, and is a first rate stand for a store. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, or to Robert Strange, Esq. Any person wishing to purchase a valuable lot, will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the subscriber is determined to sell.

ROBERT MARSH.

Cumberland co., Aug. 28, 1845. 3m

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce or on accommodating terms,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.

2 hhds. Brandy,
2 hhds. Brandy and Whiskey,
2 pipes Madeira Wine,
2 pipes Old Mess Pork,
50 bbls. heavy Mess Pork,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
5 bbls. Mackerel,
500 lbs. Bird's eye Tobacco,
1 case Gin,
50 boxes Fayetteville Manufactured Cut Tobacco,
3 chests Tea,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 bags Java Coffee,
25 bbls. Sugar,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and have a commodious Store-house for the storage of Goods, which will be Fire Proof, and will also attend to Commission Business entrusted to them faithfully and punctually.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1846. 15-tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Peterson's Miscellany, 2 vols. 50 cents each; Mysteries of Paris, 2 vols. 50 cents; Historical Beauties, 50 cents; Life of Napoleon, 50 cents; Life of Washington, 50 cents; Life of Jackson, 50 cents; Book of Good Examples, 1.50; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, 50; Children's Lectures to Young Men, 50; Appleton's Mechanical Magazine, 50; Book of the Farm, 50; Manual of Mechanics, 50; Pocket Cyclopedia, 50; Methodist Hymns, with a variety of Boys and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Country Seat, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; Wide World, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Fisher Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 50; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink, Banker's Widow, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Super black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vestings; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Pants; Cumbring Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip. Kas Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee, Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8. 14-tf

THOMPSON'S MEXICO, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEXICO, by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court; price $2 50.

Also, Mysteries of the Backwoods, by Thorpe, 50 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 25; Carlyle's Sartar Resartus, 50; Scott's Infantry Tactics, 3 vols, $3.

For sale by

July 13. E. J. HALE

Three Northern-built BUGGIES.

ON hand and for sale by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

July 20, 1846. 20tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlyle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

George Riley,

HAVING returned from the North, has a handsome assortment of gold and silver Lever Watches, ditto common Silver Watches, a rich assortment of Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Bracelets, (a splendid article,) gold Guard Chains and gold Keys, gold and silver Pencils, gold and silver Spectacles, gold diamond-pointed Pens, (a splendid article,) Rogers' Congress Knives, and almost all other articles usually kept in Jewelry Stores, which he will sell as cheap for cash as can be bought in any other establishment in the State.

Watches repaired, and warranted to keep good time.

N. B. The Subscriber will attend the Courts of Anson for the purpose of selling, repairing Watches, &c.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1846. 27-6m

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1846. 97-tf

SALT AND MOLASSES.

2500 BUSHELS heavy Alum Salt, 150 hhds. prime Molasses,

On consignment,—very cheap and on time.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 1, 1846. 26tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish

THE Subscriber, having been absent from town for some three weeks on account of sickness, has returned, and purposes remaining here for a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct Likenesses of themselves and friends, in his superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, he has advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those, who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, accurately and strictly furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room on High street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel.

J. L. BRYAN.

June 18 24-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do.; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 10; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 2.25; Leslie's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's. Patent Sermons, 1.30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost for sale by

E. J. HALE

Just Received and for Sale,

150 CASKS Thomastown Lime, a superior article. Casks large and in prime order

B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 10, 1845. 22-tf

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McRethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

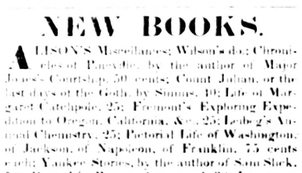
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.



NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP at the foot of Haymount, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also, repairing dwelling house locks, keys, spring bolts, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, andirons, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 4, 1846. 9tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE,
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.

JOHN D. CAMERON.

June 8. 14-tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest styles; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpaces; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embrd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embrd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars, Chemizettes; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes, Para Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Bareges; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, flounce, Ivy, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Ruffles, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company.

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care in that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, which the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington; when not, 10 per cent on the freight bill will be charged.

And they further inform the public, that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive, and forward all goods through, that may arrive by this line, FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at the river at a considerable saving of drayage, or up town, as shippers may wish.

This Company, in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW UP, all and every concession made to the shipping public by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are in reality alike for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

To all whom it may concern.

AS the subscriber has brought his business to a close, he now expects all persons indebted to him, or to Smith & Gause, to make immediate payment to himself or Mr. JAMES A. BUZZELL, who is authorized to collect all debts either due to himself or to Smith & Gause. Mr. B. will call on all, one time, which should be sufficient.

W. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, Sept. 30th, 1846. 31-6w

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.

August 18, 1846. 24-1y

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 6-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw

STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
½ pipe pure French Brandy,
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar,

And for sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 15. 15-tf

THE NAUTILUS

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash then the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.	Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	91	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 01	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENTON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, effected made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 95-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,

Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 3tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert McIvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.
JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

Life Assurance.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 26, *Cornhill, London.*

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid, (see table); also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The remarkable success and increasing prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

EXAMPLES.

Age.	Sum.	Premium.	Year.	Bonus added	Bonus in cash	Permanent reduction of prem.	Sum assured after the 5th policy
60	$5000	$370 80	1835	$1000 75	$400 75	$80 00	$5000
			1838	960 76	423 53	67 50	1067
			1839	824 00	370 45	55 50	1760
			1840	961 65	440 20	39 70	1882
			1841